THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,732—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.,
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } Rs. 21
"Glentromie"... ... ... } Rs. 23-12 per doz. bottles.
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th Sept.
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL	CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th ,,
BL	PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL	OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th ,,
	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL	COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weichell	20th ,,
BL	KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th Sept.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th October 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 23, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	600	5th Oct.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	5th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	E. Deperis	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,800	500	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Sept. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Geo. Mitchell	3,069	5 Oct.

THIS vessel will sail as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st Sept. 1889.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th October 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 29th September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 2nd October, and the

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on SATURDAY, 28th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on or about 3rd October, and the

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,272 tons, on or about 28th September, for Zanzibar direct.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th October.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks in the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th September 1889. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	2,883	3rd October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, September 5, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COCA WINE,

PREPARED from the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*, which possesses marvellous strengthening and restorative properties. The active principles of the leaves are well preserved in this preparation.
COCA WINE is a valuable tonic for stimulating the nervous and muscular systems and elevating the mental faculties. It is strongly recommended in cases of great exhaustion, such as loss of blood, sunstroke or diarrhœa, and is considered a cure for opium or alcohol craving.
COCA WINE appeases hunger and thirst, and sustains, in a marked degree, the physical powers of the body in the absence of food. For preventing or curing sea-sickness it is not surpassed by any other remedy.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per Jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.
Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
TREACHER & CO, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PUMILIO PINE TREE SOAP.

THIS Soap will be found most refreshing and agreeable.
Per box, 12 As.; per dozen boxes, Rs. 8.
TREACHER & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.
Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.
PRICE ONE RUPEE

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.. CHEMISTS.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly QUALIFIED PHARMACIST (by examination) of great experience, both in London and Provincial Houses; the dispensing of Prescriptions and the Preparation of Medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision.
The Company have in their service a very large staff of English Chemists of extensive and varied experience, qualified in London by examination.
All Drugs and Chemicals, before being taken into stock, undergo a careful analysis so as to fully ascertain their quality and purity.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

The attention of Medical Men and Dispensaries, &c., is called to the extensive range of our stock in this Department. New Instruments of every kind are constantly being added. Agents for Messrs. ARNOLD SONS, Surgical Instrument Makers to Her Majesty's Government.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION
Of all kinds of Optical, Mathematical, Philosophical, Meteorological, and Surveying Instruments.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS TO THE GOVERNOR,
MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR BRANDIES.

KEMP'S INVALID BRANDY	... per doz.	Rs.	30	0
I. PRUNIER'S 1 star	do.	,,	36	0
Do. 2 do.	do.	,,	42	0
Do. 3 do.	do.	,,	48	0

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

MARGAUX BIJOU,

A SUPERB DINNER CLARET.

THIS excellent BORDEAUX WINE is harvested in the centre of that privileged district. Its special and peculiar savour is due to the excellence of the special Vines which grow there and nowhere else.
Like all other high-class Wines of the Gironde, it contains iron, which constitutes it a most delicious and natural strengthener.

Per dozen Rs. 20.
AGENTS: KEMP & Co., Limited.

BANFF
PURE
HIGHLAND MALT
SCOTCH WHISKY.

Per dozen Rs. 24.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CASCARA LOZENGES,

A DELICIOUS LAXATIVE
FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

THESE LOZENGES are prepared with the finest Chocolate, and are far superior to any Laxative in the form of Lozenges yet introduced.
"CASCARA SAGRADA" or "SACRED BARK" is well known as the safest and most reliable Tonic Laxative of modern medicine.

Per Phial, Re. 1.
KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

BOILS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c.
COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M.D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his formula.

Price 12 Ans. per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ROYAL MAIL CARTS, OR CHILDREN'S GO-CARTS,
LIGHT, STRONG, AND SAFE.

THE bodies are of varnished white wood with Iron Fantom wheels, with rubber tyres. They are fitted with adjustable backs to accommodate two children, and may be drawn either by hand or by a goat.

Price Rs. 20 each.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.
THE
FALL OF MANDALAY,
BY
ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.
The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.
CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.
In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re.1-8 postage, anna

BARODA COLLEGE.

WANTED in November a GRADUATE as LECTURER in History and Political Economy. For terms, &c., apply
HEAD CLERK,
Baroda College.

WANTED

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER to serve on board the I. G. T. S. "Patrick Stewart" or at the Cable Factory at Manora. Salary Rs. 125, rising to 150. Applicants possessing Second Engineers' certificates preferred. Copies of testimonials, age, and nationality should be furnished. Apply to the Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay Division.
GEO. C. ALLYMAN, Sub-Assist. Supdt.,
For Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division.
Bombay, 18th September 1889.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, COOPER, MADON and Co.,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

FLOR DE COROMANDEL.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
For the above
CELEBRATED CIGARS.
PRICES.

	Per 100 Rs.	a.
FLOR DE COROMANDEL, No. 1	4	0
Do. ,, 2	3	12
Do. ,, 3	3	8
Do. 6 inches long	5	4

Liberal Discount to purchasers of 1,000 and upwards.
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

BY R. LIPP AND SOHN, STUTTGART.

These deservedly popular instruments have been sent to all parts of India, and have given satisfaction everywhere. In the driest climates and again in the most humid they have always exhibited the most uniform and solid staying qualities. They are easy to the Touch, brilliant in Tone, and iron-bound throughout, with perfect Check-Repeating Action, and are *Manufactured especially for India to order.*
Price, Rs. 650.
Tin-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25,
or
on the HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Particulars on application.
SOLE AGENT,
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

FANCY STATIONERY.
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

	Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality ... per packet	1	4
,, ,, ,, B ,, ,,	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes ... ,,	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes ,,	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico ... ,,	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards ...	0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards ...	0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes ... per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes ...	0	12
Autumn Leaves ...	0	12
Ivy Correspondence ...	1	8
Swallow ...	1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence ...	0	12
Assorted ...	0	12
Primrose, Bouquet ... per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence ... ,,	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence ... ,,	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence ... ,,	0	12
Cinderella ...	0	12
Canvas Shell ...	0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted ...	0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet ... each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet ... ,,	5	0
Fascination Cabinet ... ,,	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet ... ,,	3	0
Three Volume Cabinet ... ,,	4	0
C-24 Cabinet ... each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence ... ,,	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence ...	0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note ... per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes ...	0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted	0	12

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

OUR long experienoe has taught us that perfection in these complicated Watches can only be arrived at when the mechanism is of the BEST MAKE.

As the above watches are used by many for racing purposes, it will be well understood that cheap and inferior ones are not only *useless* for the purpose, but they are *worse than useless* as being apt to give the horse's time incorrectly, occasioning probably very considerable monetary loss.

We are in a position to ensure better value to a buyer than any other watchmaker, owing to our being able to command the best make of watches to an extent which, we believe, is not obtained by any other watchmaker or importer this side of India.

Our firm being one of the oldest established houses in Bombay, we flatter ourselves we have obtained a reputation of the highest standing since the year 1869.

	Rs.
In Gold heavy Hunting Cases, best movement ...	550
Do. do. Crystal do. do. ...	450
Do. do. do. do. fair quality ...	375
In Silver, heavy Hunting Cases, best movement ...	300
Do. do. Crystal do. do. ...	275
Silver Hunting keyless Lever Chronograph Watch ...	140
Do. Crystal case do. do. ...	125
Gold plain keyless ¼ Repeater and Chronograph, second quality ...	580
Gold engine-turned, keyless Crystal *double Chronograph*, of highest quality. Instead of the single independent centre-seconds Needle controlled by the improved triple action, there are two Needles which can be started or stopped, or returned together or separately. Invaluable for timing matches ...	950
Another useful improvement on the Chronograph is the addition of a Minute-recorder. A small minute-hand is started, stopped, and returned on a dial of its own by the same actions which operate on the centre seconds-hand, highest quality ...	650
Silver keyless Crystal-face Chronograph, centre seconds and minute-dial, indicating up to thirty, a high-class watch ...	195
Do. do. do. do. second quality ...	150

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TRUNKS BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS,

FROM THE BEST LONDON MANUFACTURERS.

THORPE & CO.,

Best Japanned Overland Trunks, iron-bound, copper-rivetted; a very durable article.
Inches 30 33 36
Rupees 33 36 39
Best Dull Canvas, fitted with Tray; a superior article.
Inches 30 33 36
Rupees 35 39 41
The "Service" or Trooper, extra wide and low to go under seat or berth, best quality.
Inches 30 33 36
Rupees 40 45 50
Ladies' Trunks best Dull Canvas, bound Leather with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, dress compartment, Pocket for papers, patent brass lever lock.
Inches 33 36
Rupees 55 60
The Gladstone Bag, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, the registered spring, double action locks, made specially for Travellers crossing the Continent, a most useful Bag, being light, capacious, and very strong.
Inches 18 20 22 24 26
Rupees 33 36 39 44 50
The same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.
Inches 18 20 22 24 26
Rupees 33 36 39 44 50
Best Black Enamelled Brief Bags.
Inches 12 13 14 15
Rupees 12-8 13-8 14-8 15-8
Courier or Money Bags, Tan Canvas.
Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 11-8.
Hand Bags, wide mouth, Brown or Best Black Cow Hide.
Inches 12 13 14
Rupees 15-8 16-8 17-8

Soiled Linen Bags, White Canvas.
Small. Large.
Rs. 5-8 Rs. 6-8
Tan Canvas Soiled Linen Bags.
Small. Large.
Rs. 7-8 Rs. 8-8
Portable Travelling Baths, best blocked tin, fitted with wicker Basket, Lock, and Strap passing round.
Inches 24 27 30 33 36
Rupees 25 30 33 40 45
Air-tight Boxes, best blocked tin, invaluable to Ladies travelling during the rains, strongly finished, with brass bolts and lever locks.
Inches 27 28 32 34 36
Rupees 20 33 40 45 50
Air-tight Cases for Officers' Uniform or Dress Suits, best blocked tin.
Inches 24 26 28 30
Rupees 20 24 26 28
Air-tight Uniform Cases, will hold Sword, Helmet, Forage Cap, Uniform, &c., Rs. 40.
Best blocked Tin Helmet Cases, Rs. 7-8.
Cabin Dressing Case or Hold-all, for Sponge, Comb and Brushes, Pomade, Shaving Brush, Nail Brush, Soap, &c., Strong, of Waterproof Sheeting, and Leather Straps—Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 8-8.
Hold-alls, Tan Canvas, large inside pocket, strong leather straps, from Rs. 9-8.
Hold-alls, Tan Waterproof Canvas, Leather-bound, large inside pocket, double flaps, strong leather straps, from Rs. 20.
"The Wolseley Pack," Waterproofed Grey Tweed and Tan Canvas, opens out flat can be carried as a Bag, or Knapsack, from Rs. 25.

THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1889, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH DIVIDEND of (Rs. 20) Rupees Twenty per share has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1889, and will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October 1889, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., on the production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 19th September 1889.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1889.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m. on MONDAY, the 7th October 1889, for the REMOVAL of all STABLE REFUSE, OFFAL, SWEEPINGS, &c., from the Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandora, for a period of one year or three years from the date of acceptance of tender.

Form of contract and all information can be obtained on application at the Municipal Office.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of one hundred rupees.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 25th Sept. 1889.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy ....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row,

TO TRAVELLERS & HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

CHEAP YELLOW-BACK NOVELS.

Rs. 1-6 each ; post free Rs. 1-8.

After Long Grief and Pain, by Rita.
All or Nothing, by Mrs. C. Hoey.
Amiabel's Rival, by Dora Russell.
Baptized with a Curse. A Romance, by E. S. Drewry.
Barbara Home, by S. Hayward.
Beggar on Horseback, by Mrs. L. O'Donoghue.
Beneath the Wave, by Dora Russell.
Beneath the Wheels, by F. E. M. Notley.
Bid Me Discourse, by M. C. Hay.
Black Flag, by W. S. Hayward.
Blue Ribbon, by the Author of "St. Olaves."
Both in the Wrong, by Mrs. John K. Spender.
Broken Seal, by Dora Russell.
Caroline, by W. S. Hayward.
Colonel's Daughter, by W. S. Hayward.
Corinna, by Rita.
Countess Daphne, by Rita.
Cradled in a Storm, by T. A. Thorp.
Crœsus's Widow, by D. Russell.
Dame Durden, by Rita.
Darby and Joan, by Rita.
Daughter of the Sea, by P. B. St. John.
Death-Ring, by E. S. Drewry.
Diana's Defender, or Ten Years a Rover, by W. S. Hayward.
Driven before the Storm, by G. Forde.
Ethel Grey, by W. S. Hayward.
Explanation, by E. P. Oppenheim.
Faustine, by Rita.
Footprints in the Snow, by D. Russell.
Fragoletta, by Rita.
Gay World, by J. Hatton.
Gehenna, by Hon. L. Wingfield.
Haunted Church, by J. Murphy.
Hidden in My Heart, by Dora Russell.
Hidden Perils, by M. C. Hay.
Jack Urquhart's Daughter, by M. Young.
Jacobi's Wife, by A. Sergeant.
John Hazel's Vengeance, by W. S. Hayward.
Kingsford, by E. Spender.
Lady Sefton's Pride, by D. Russell.
Lester's Secret, by M. C. Hay.
Like Dian's Kiss, by Rita.
Little Miss Primrose, by St. Olaves, &c.
Lombard Street Mystery, by M. Robertson.
Love's Crosses, by F. E. M. Notley.
Maude Luton, by W. S. Hayward.
Mignon, by Mrs. Forrester.
Morals of May Fair, by Mrs. Edwards.
Mr. Nobody, by Mrs. J. K. Spender.
My Beautiful Daughter, by P. B. St. John.
My Lady Coquette, by Rita.
My Lord Conceit, by Rita.
Nan, by L. B. Walford.
Nick of Time, by W. T. Hickman.
Only an Actress, by E. S. Drewry.
On Dangerous Ground, by E. S. Drewry.
Parted Lives, by Mrs J. R. Spender.
Princess of Jutedom, by C. Gibbon.
Pure Gold, by Mrs. H. L. Cameron.
Queen Mab, by J. Kavanagh.
Quite True, by D. Russell.
Recollections of a Country Doctor, by Mrs J. K. Spender.
Records of a Stormy Life, by Mrs Houston.
Red Riding Hood, by F. E. M. Notley.
Restored, by E. Spender.
Sailor Crusoe, by P. B. St. John.
Sinless Secret, by Rita.
Snow Ship, by P. B. St. John.
Son and Heir, by E. Spender.
Son of his Father, by Mrs Oliphant.
Stolen Will, by W. S. Hayward.
Stormy Waters, by R. Buchanan.
Three Red Men, by W. S. Hayward.
Through Love and War, by J. Fane.
True Marriage, by E. Spender.
Two Bad Blue Eyes, by Rita.
Two Lilies, by J. Kavanagh.
Under Fourteen Flags, by Captain W. D. L'Estrange.
Unfairly Won, by N. P. O'Donoghue.
Until the Day Breaks, by F. Spender.
Vera Nevill, by Mrs. H. L. Cameron.
Vicar's Governess, by D. Russell.
Vivienne, by Rita.
Victor and Vanquished, by M. C. Hay.
Wily Widow, by H. Cresswell.
Woman in Red, by W. S. Hayward.
Won by a Neck (Racing Novel).
Worth Winning, by Mrs. H. L. Cameron.
Young Buccaneer, by P. B. St. John.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
26, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2 ; Postage, 4 annas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome french-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery-ware, &c., at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Stables, and on the 2nd floor of the Methodist Chapel.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., as follows:—The whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., belonging to Mr. A. EZRA, proceeding up-country comprising electroplated spoons, forks, cruet stands, ice-pitcher, table cutlery, french-polished household furniture, consisting of handsome sets of dining table, arm and without arm dining-room chairs, side-board, whatnot, handsome drawing-room sofas with spring and cretonne lining, easy, rocking and ladies' chairs, round, pier, side and writing tables, chiffoniers, teapoy with marble tops, teakwood and iron bedstead, cradle, baba cots, bookstand, dressing glasses, washhand table with furniture, flower vases, parian figures, Brussels carpets, Chin mattings, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

Terms of sale, cash on or before delivery.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th day of September, at 12 o'clock, noon, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the bungalow, opposite Patels Fire Temple at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, the trust property of Mr. LIMJI MANECKJI BANAJI, changing his residence. The same consisting of glass and crockery ware, hanging and table argand lamps, chandeliers, wall shades, mirrors, pictures safes, teak and blackwood large cupboards, glass-door book case, round pier, writing and dressing tables, conversation sofas, whatnots, teapoys, bedsteads, easy, arm, and drawing-room chairs, Brussels carpets, &c.

The property is now on view.

Terms—Goods must be removed at once against cash.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, September 27, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms (first floor), THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p. m., the household furniture and effects of the late Mr. J. G. SMITH, Superintendent of Police, consisting of camp tables, hatstands, camp cots, easy chairs, chests of drawers, reclining couch, washhand table, teapoys, drawing-room chairs, side table, bookstands, armchairs, wardrobe, meat-safe, plated ware, crockery and glassware, pictures, wearing apparel, Madras and Brussels carpets and rugs, sword with scabbard and belt, trunks, portmanteaux, revolver in case, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p. m.—

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores, consisting of old iron and steel leather cuttings, tool chests, dumb bells, sling wagons, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT AND DAMAGED COTTON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instruted to sell by Public Auction in the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company's Cotton godown at Tardeo, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., on account of the concerned—

A large quantity of cotton in full-pressed bales and loose mixings, burnt and damaged at the fire which took place on the 24th instant.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Eslampoora or Ardaseer Dady street, without the Fort.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Vijleewaoo, wife of Khutree Naron Atmaram, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Jetsing Premsing, Bania Hurka Farash, Ebrahim Farash, Shama Farash and Mithibai, daughter of the said Jetsing Premsing, in pursuance of the power of sale, given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of March, 1888, the undermentioned landed property, *viz.*—

All these four pieces of ground, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent as follows : One piece admeasuring 56 square yards under old No. 11223, old survey No. 596, and new survey No. 5367 ; second piece admeasuring 57 square yards under old No. 16, new No. 11220, old survey No. 594, and new survey No. 5369 ; third piece admeasuring 34 square yards under old No. 18, new No. 11229, old survey No. 1-595, and new survey No. 5368 ; and fourth piece admeasuring 28 square yards under old No. 17, new No. 11221, old survey No. 2-596, and new survey No. 2-5368, and the said four pieces admeasuring in aggregate 175 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages and house, chawl and broken house standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under former No. 50 and 51 and Street Nos. 75, 77, and Ward No. 6715, and former No. 52, Street No. 70, and Ward No. 6716 and former Street No. 8183 and Ward No. 6717 and former No. Street No. and Ward No. and the same are adjoining to one another, situate on the east side of Eslampoora or Ardaseer Dady Street outside the Fort, in New Town, in the island and sub-district of Bombay, and the same have been in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants, and are bounded as follows :—On the east by the property of Alarakhia bin Alikha, on the west by the Ardaseer Dady Street aforesaid, on the north by the property of Naron Kheraj, and on the south by the vacant ground of Moosa Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at French Road, Chowpatty, the valuable and handsome french-polished opecarved blackwood and teakwood inlaid household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy & Co, handsome pier tables with pier glasses in gilt frames, a ivery large size musical box with spare barrels (very little used), a large size fifteen days' tower clock, an English-made handsome fifteen days' clock by French, a large size hand organ, glass fish aquarium with gold fishes on stand, rich table ornaments, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases and jars, handsome marble and parian figures with domes, a large size bird cage, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, firstrate oil paintings and oleographs, Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of DINSHAW D. DAVUR, Esq., barrister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

VERY HANDSOME HUNGARIAN HORSES FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

1 handsome grey gelding, 15 hands, 5 years old, broken in single and double harness, as also in saddle.

1 handsome grey mare, 15-1½, 5 years, broken in single and double harness, as also in saddle.

1 handsome grey gelding, 15-2, 6 years, broken in single and double harness, as also in saddle.

The horses can be seen at the stables of Messrs. Stephens and Sons, any day before the day of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings
5 " " dhoties
5 cases prints
2 " T red shirtings
3 " printed hankerchiefs.
2 " colored felt cloth.
2 " Flatau and Co's men's and children's boots and shoes.
6 " Carr & Co's blacking, kid revive, water proof, &c

On account of the concerned—
A S 3—618—1 case patent buttons.
793—1 " nut buttons with pins and shanks.
3014—1 " cloth buttons.

On account and at the risk of Noorbhoy Esmalljee—
50 runlets coal tar.
On account of the concerned—
50 cases assorted soap.

1 strong and light new victoria with removable coach box.
1 handsome light new canoe-shaped landau.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 brown Waler horse, about 15-2, aged, very fast in gharee, and regularly ridden.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Market Lines, close to Jaffer Sulliman's dispensary, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, and sewing machine, garden plants, &c., the property of Lieut. T. W. BRUMBY.

The property will be biew three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Belassis Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Ludha Ebram and Co., by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. P. D. Framjee, the undermentioned machinery, viz. :—

1 manual fire-engine (portable), another manual fire-engine in copper tank and fly-wheel on stand, gun metal, treble bucket ship pump, 6 railway lorries, 8-feet pully, platform weighing-machine, 3 fifteen-ton hydraulic jacks, 4 screw jacks, bear punch, 2 small engines, one box of Whitworth's taps and dice, 8 inches double-barrel force and lift pump, double blast circular smith's bellows, 7 drinking fountains, Macfarlain's patent rotatory pump, 5 single pillar winches, leather rolling press, &c.

The machinery will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, September 27, 1889.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
36, Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and
On account and risk of Esmailjee Moola Essoofbhoy—
H B & Co —2 cases padlocks
On account of Hajee Abboo Hajee Esmail—
H. C. & S. 1-2—2 cases tin lamps.
On account and risk of Mahomed Ally Essoofbhoy—
H. H. S, M, 1-2—2 cases gold stones.
On account and risk of Hormasjee Cursetji and Sons—
H. B. and Co.—6551-1 –2 cases assorted toys.
H. B. and Co. –6651-2—2 cases assorted toys.
On account and risk of Esmaljee Moola Essoofbhoy—
H. C. and S, 6675—2 cases spirit lamps.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, and opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee Johnstone and Co., on account of the concerned, several consignments of fancy goods consisting of oil-paintings and oleographs of various sizes, flowervases, flower pots, apergnes, child's perambulator, presentation cups and saucers, toilet sets, brass lamps and candlesticks, clocks, dessert sets, bentwood chairs, couches, child's double rockers, iron bedsteads, child's cots, &c. &c.

Also the property of a gentleman, consisting of couches, chairs, camphorwood chests of drawers, canvas cots, Brussels carpets, almyras, chandeliers, argand lamps, complete sets of drawing, dining, and bed room furtuiture, &c, &c,

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c., by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. P. D. Framjee.—

1 diamond and emerald necklace.

By order of Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw and on account and risk of Pestonjee Framjee Soonawalla.—

1 lady's gold double-faced watch by James McCabe.

On account of the concerned—

100	cases very good Bordeaux quarts claret, St. Julien.	
25	do do pints do do	
100	do quarts-port (Spanish).	
25	do pints do	
25	do sherry, quarts.	
10	do do pints.	
5	do each 2 dozen champagne pints.	
2	do 1 do do quarts.	
15	cases claret, each 1 dozen quarts.	
7	do do 2 do pints.	

Also the property of an officer, consisting of uniform dress, wearing appeal, portmanteaus, tin cases, and sundry other articles.

AT 1-30 p.m.

1 handsome strong second-hand palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 strong mail-phaeton convertible into a waggonette.
1 strong second-hand victoria with removable coach box.
1 handsome strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 14-3, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong bay Arab galloway, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 strong four-seated open carriage, in very good order.
1 strong dog-cart.
1 handsome Arab galloway, 4 years old, goes well in saddle and harness and perfectly sound.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Grant Road, near the Grant Road Bridge, and next to Nawab's Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

The above is now on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM.

On a day to be hereafter fixed, Messrs, BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction (unless previously privately disposed of) on the premises, at 4 p.m., the valuable landed property belonging to the estate of the late Hon'ble Jugonath Sunkerseth, adjoining to his family house.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 27, 1889.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS, 1st Battalion, 4th Bombay Rifles, will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS contracted by their Messman, EBRAHIM KHAN.

W. QUENTIN, Captain,
Mess President, 4th Bombay Rifles.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd October 1889, at 2 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, 93, Bazar Gate Street, in Mr. Ebjee Sivjee's house, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the statement of audited accounts and Directors' Report up to 30th June 1889.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who is retiring by rotation, or to abolish his place.
3. To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the ensuing year.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th September to the 3rd October both days inclusive.

By order,
ખતાઉ જીવનદાસની કંપની.
i. e. KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Teasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1889.

TRAVELLING BETWEEN POONA AND MAHABLESHWUR
OR
BETWEEN WATHUR AND MAHABLESHWUR.

THE BOMBAY, POONA, and MAHABLESHWUR LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Limited, will from 1st October next convey passengers by Phaeton or by Tonga Dak at moderate rates.

The management being directly under the supervision of Mr. COOVERJEE ARDESHIR, the late Government Mail Contractor, who has a long experience in this line of business, the arrangement will be satisfactory in every way, and the convenience of passengers will be carefully looked after.

Orders are registered at the following stations :—

In POONA,—At the Company's office in East Street, next to Ludha Ebrahim and Co.

At BOMBAY.—At the Company's office, 19, Church Gate Street, and at Cummoo Jaffer Sulliman and Co., Girgaum.

At MAHABLESHWUR.—At the Company's office, next to Roman Catholic Chapel.

At WATHUR.—At the Company's office. Railway Station.

COOVERJEE ARDESHIR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1889.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 30th September, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June 1889.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th September to 7th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th September 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 3 lakhs of MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAKWOOD PERMANENT-WAY CHAIR KEYS of 5 different patterns, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Standard samples with templets or gauges can be seen and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made on the Company's form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday, the 16th October next, after which hour no tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposite of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th September 1889.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INDIAN SQUARE.

THE INDIAN SQUARE is a Grand Sympathetic Square Pianoforte bearing our name, manufactured by an eminent German Firm, Full Compass Solid Metal Frame, Mahogany or Ebonized Case, new Check Repeater Action, Brass-bound at the four outer corners. Very full-toned and powerful. Cash Rs. 700.

Twelve Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 65 each.

Twenty-four Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 34-8 each.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder.	Bhosawul Junction*ac*	Chindwara	Parus
Chinchpoogly	Sowda	Satari	Dapki
Parel Station	Nimborah	Shapura	Akola
Dadur	Raver	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Sion	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Coorla	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Moortizapore
Ghat-Cooper	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Mohona
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Wangni	Koorun
Tannaha	Dongergaum	Narel	Budnaira
Deewa	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Malker
Callian Junction*ab*	Khundwa*ab*	Kurjut*ab*	Chandoor
Titwalla	Jawar	Padesdari	Damergaum
Khadawali	Beerh	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Wassind	Singaji	Lanowlee*a*	Dygaum
Shapoor	Harsud	Karli	Wurdah*c*
Atgaum	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Pownar
Khurde	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Sindee
Kussaraha	Hurda*a*	Salaivadi	Boree
Egutpoora	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Kapri
Ghotee	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Saigaon
Bailgaum	Sewnee	Poona*bdd*	Jehwoori
Deolalee B. Siding	Dharam	Loonee	Keim
Nassick Rda	Khundi	Ooroolee	Barsee Rd
Kheirwadee	Dularia	Yeoat	Marheh
Niphar	Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)	Kheirgaum	Unger
Lassulgaum	Rampur	Patus	Mohol
Munmar	Bagra	Dhond*b*	Packney
Nandgauma	Semri	Borebail	Sholapur*ac*
Naidongree	Sohagpore*ad*	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Chalisgaum	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Kurubgam
Kujgaum	Bankeri	Pomulwaree	Doodneh
Galna	Babai	Warengaum	Goodoor
Pachora	Gadawara	Nargaum	Goolburga
Myjee	Bohanee	Khankeer	Shahabad*abc*
Mussawuda	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Wadi
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	BiswaBridge	Nulwar
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Yedagherry
Bhadli		Jullum*b*	Sydapore
		Sheagauma	Kistna Road
			Chicksago
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*a*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*a*	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhorali
Limbdi	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanosh
Chuda	Ujalvav	Kunkavav	Songad
Rampur	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Kundli	Jalia	Vavdi	Virtej
	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea.
d 30 minutes for Dinner.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£465,250
RESERVE FUND	£120,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 584,400.
REST...... .... " 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St, Trafalgar Square.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

SIMPSON AND COMPANY,
201, Mount Road,
MADRAS,
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,
AND TO
H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN,
G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

Simpson & Co. have a large stock of Victorias, Barouches, and Landaus suitable for Gulf and Persian horses either finished or building.

Broughams in all Styles.

State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.

SIMPSON and Co. have now in Stock Clarences, Cee-spring Landaus, and Barouches suitable for Reception and other State occasions.

State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals.

Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATON

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.

DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock."
8 qualities, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
4 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
6 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Heuriot and Co., Rheims.
4 qualities, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
3 qualtities, from Rs 14 to Rs. 22 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein.
2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 19 to Rs. 22 per doz. qts.
2 " (Sparkling), from Rs. 37 to Rs. 48 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co., Leith.
2 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 26 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness,
3 qualities, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Including Postage.

Twelve months.................. Rs. 26
Six months .... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London directtor the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars London.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazett* are as follows :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 31
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 16
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 9

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 34
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 20
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	"

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY.................. As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 2-8
Third do. .... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .....As. 2½ per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.............................As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... " 4½ "
Third do. .... " 2½ "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *rupee*, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BI-WEEKLY EDITION

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-1

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	955
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W.	1 308	1,00	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	50	R	390
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	90
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	200
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,00	1,00	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	12	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	100	1,00	Rs. 25	550
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22	535
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	430
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 2	700
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 50	1,210
City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 0	990
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	70	70	Rs. 25	700
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	50	Rs. 1	645
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,0	Rs. 40	410
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,60	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	500
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	950
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415¼	50	50	Rs. 2	660xd
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1	1,0	Rs. 30	525
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co	700	150	15	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,0	1,000	..	
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,0.0	1,00	..	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	790
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	5	..	660
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	725
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,0	0 Rs. 50	950xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	5	Rs. 2	527½
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	305
James Greaves Mill	1,320	5	5	Rs. 2	660
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	50			100
Increased	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	900	1,000	—	775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1 0	Rs. 45	915
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,0	1,00	Rs. 40	600xd
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	0	1,0	Rs. 50	915
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	10	Rs. 5	119
Madras United S.	500¼		1,000	Rs. 100	1,90x
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	65	1,0	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	122½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs 75	1,620
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1110
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,	1,000	Rs. 25	675
National S. & W. Co	600	1,	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 10	380
People of India S.	1,000	5	250	Rs.	65
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,	1,000	Rs. 30	1,060
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	745
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,125
Sasson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	25	1,290
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500	...	500
Sholapore S.& W.Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,300
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,00	1,006	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs 15	270
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld	4,000	500	500	..	390
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750xd
Victoria Mfg.Co.,Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Western India S.	1,200	1,00		Rs. 25	525

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	,000	Rs. 20	415
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		230
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,475
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	410
Manmar Manig. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 25	202½xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	462½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 50	545
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	87½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	800	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	600
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		250nl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 p.ct	202 / 152
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,500
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	875
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500			300
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470n
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		4¼
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	385
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	90nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	630xd
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
M. Mody & Co.					48

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1.000	Rs. 100	1,900

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-12-6
Carolas	" 247
Mexican Dollars	" 224
Five-Franc Pieces	" 286
Bar Silver, 17½ be torness	" 106-7-6
Gold Leaf	" 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 23-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 23-9
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	" 23-8
Pekin do.	" 23-5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	98-3-4
Four-and-a-half per cent	102½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	[illegible]
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do, do,	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4½d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs	3 Do do.	74½
Do.	6 Do. do.	175¾
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-4
Do.	60 days do.	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99⅞
China	60 Do. do.	222

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 25th September, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·742
Temperature of the Air	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	·806
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	88·4
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	78·1
General Directions of Wind.*	NE, ENE, NW, NNW, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	247
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	2·17
" year	63·50
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th Sept.	0·00

From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Military *vs.* Parsees.
Akola Manufacturing Company, 2 p.m.
Election of a Councillor, Municipal Office.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Brindisi (s), from Antwerp ; and Assyria (s), Busreh.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Eden Hall, sailed yesterday for Liverpool.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Brindisi entered, and the s. s. Eden Hall left the dock yesterday.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Sonbhai, a Mahomedan woman, reports that she either lost or had stolen from her gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 300 on Tuesday night last.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—Stripes : Capt. Capel-Cure (capt.), Capt. Tufnell, and Messrs. Summer and Graham ; *vs.* White : Messrs. Barton (capt.), Cobbold, Steel, and Glazebrook, and Capt. Baxter—to commence at 5 o'clock.

JEWISH NEW YEAR.—The new year of the Jewish community commenced yesterday, and is known as the Feast of Trumpets, being celebrated by sound of trumpet, and that day as well as the two following days are kept as a solemn holiday.

ALLEGED SERIOUS WIFE ASSAULT.—A woman named Garja was removed on Wednesday by the police to the J. J. Hospital suffering from injuries alleged to have been inflicted upon her by her husband with a stick. The injuries were severe though not serious. A search is being made for the accused, who has absconded.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—A Hindoo girl, aged 5 years, named Bhagoo, while playing at a window on the third storey of her house in Bunder Gully on Wednesday forenoon accidentally overbalanced and fell out into the street, fracturing her right thigh. She was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she is at present lying under treatment.

EXPLOSION IN A DRAIN.—On Wednesday morning last three labourers named Govind Luximon, Narayen Rama, and Chuttoo Ramdeen were employed at the drainage works at Queen's Road, when a lamp was lowered into the drain through the manhole to them. The lamp suddenly exploded and injured the men's faces. They were at once taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where they are at present under treatment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2nd Bombay Gloster Regiment at the Yacht Club at 5-45 this evening :—

Lancers	Mikado	Bucalossi.
Valse	Katrina	Ostlere.
Selection	Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Valse	Mon Amour	Bucalossi.
Selection	Sonnambula	Bellini.
Polka	P. and O.	Bucalossi.

A POINT IN VAGRANCY.—Oscar Randal and W. C. Willoughby were placed before Mr. Cooper yesterday on a charge of being vagrants. His worship had some doubts as to Willoughby's nationality, who said he was born in Singapore.

His Worship : What were your parents ?

Willoughby : My mother was Spanish and my father was a soldier.

That settled the matter and they were both sent to the workhouse.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOL CRICKET CLUB.—The members of the Bombay High School Cricket Club held their Jasan Feast on Sunday last, when about forty members and the past and the present teachers of the school took part in it. After the ceremony was over at 4-30 p. m., the members, under the guidance of Mr. Framji, the head-master, sang some songs from Mr. Battliwalla's Sarod-e-Avesta. After dinner the members of the Bombay High School Debating Society produced several selections from Shakespeare, which were loudly applauded, as they were effectively rendered. After three cheers for the head-master, Mr. Framji B. Master, the members dispersed.

THE BISHOP OF COCHIN'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.—Dr. Gomes Ferreira, the Bishop of Cochin, with His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, visited on Tuesday evening the Government House at Malabar Point. Mr. Claudio Lobo, the Governor's clerk, received them and showed them over the building. After a stay of a fortnight the Bishop of Cochin and the Rev. Everest, the Rector of the College of Santa Cruz, at Cochin, who accompanied His Lordship, left Bombay on Wednesday evening by the British India steamer for Cochin. The friendly and sympathetic demonstrations which His Lordship has received from the Catholics throughout the Diocese of Damaun have deeply impressed the prelate with their religious feelings and affection towards the Portuguese bishops, and His Lordship carries with him most pleasant recollections of his short stay in Bombay.

DEATH FROM LOCKJAW.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital respecting the death of Gohimull Kurrumchund, aged 10 years. Deceased was the son of Kurrumchund Paroomull, a dealer in old copper and brass, and lived with his parents at Dongri Street. On the 16th instant, while deceased was passing along Samuel Street, he was knocked down by a labour-cart, a wheel of which passed over his left foot and caused a wound. The foot was dressed at the J. J. Hospital, and the deceased returned home. On Tuesday deceased was seized with tetanus, and he was again taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. The verdict was that the death of Gahimull Kurumchund was caused by tetanus following an injury received by his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a labour cart.

TWO WEST INDIANS' DEBAUCH.—William Banks and John Spencer, two West Indians, were charged with stealing a quantity of liquor from the Clan Munro, lying in the Prince's Dock, before Mr. Cooper yesterday. It appears that on Wednesday night the second officer found Banks drunk with a bottle of whisky near him. He then searched the spirit store of the ship, and found that two cases of whisky and six bottles of ginger wine were missing. Shortly after he found the second accused also drunk. He sent for the police and gave them into custody.

The Court : What have you to say ?

Banks : I did not know there was any whisky on board the ship until the second officer showed me where it was kept. (Laughter.)

His worship sentenced Banks to one month's rigorour imprisonment, discharging the other accused.

A SAILOR'S DIFFICULTIES.—H. Bradley and another seaman belonging to the P. and O. s. s. Pekin appeared before Mr. Cooper yesterday and asked his advice. They said that they arrived here on board the Pekin, and on their arrival the company wanted to transfer them on board the Malwa and to pay them their wages at the rate of Rs. 10 to the pound, which they objected to take.

His Worship said he was unable to do anything, but said that he and Mr. Walker, the shipping master, had written to the authorities about the matter, as not only seamen, but captains and engineers had often made the same complaint.

Bradley : Can you not use your influence to get me sent home.

Mr. Cooper : I will see what I can do.

Bradley : I do not want to stay in this country to peg out.

THE LAW SCHOOL.—It now only remains for Government to reorganize the Law School on the lines of the suggestions made by the Law Committee, who unanimously recommend that one of the professors should be appointed to the position of principal of the Government Law School and that he should be the responsible head of the teaching staff. "It is possible under the present system," say the Committee, "for professors to sacrifice the interest of the students to their own convenience in arranging and altering the times of attendance and in selecting for the subjects of their lectures only such as are most agreeable or least troublesome to themselves." We can assure Government that the evil here hinted at is not an imaginary one. The Law Class is regarded by all who resort to it as a mere sham, and were it not for the obligation the candidates are under to keep terms, the professors would have to lecture to empty benches. Such a thing ought to be remedied at any cost, and we hope Government will not grudge the expenditure of a few hundred rupees involved in the recommendations of the Law Committee. The members of the Committee have discharged the duties entrusted to them by the Syndicate in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired, and we shall be very glad if the valuable suggestions made by the Committee are taken up as warmly by Government as they were taken up by the Senate.—*The Rast Goftar.*

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette*, September 26, 1889.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate :

Conductor R W Dyer, Ordnance Department.

G I P Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—The following promotions are made :—

To be Captains:—Lieutenant S Gore-Browne, Lieutenant R W Campion, and Lieutenant S J Sarjant.

Lieutenant H A Luard, 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, Probationer, Bombay Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England on medical certificate under paragraph 98, Army Regulations, India, Vol II. Pension service third year, commenced 24th November 1888.

S M Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their Commissions :—Captain J H Blakesley and Lieutenant G R Richardson.

The services of Colonel W P LaTouche, Bombay Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

Indian Naval Volunteers, Karachi Division.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the above Corps :—To be Lieutenant—Stephen William Anderson.

To be Second Lieutenant, Thomas Ward.

To be Engineers.

William Sangster, James Hughes Appleton Ingram, and Andrew Brown.

To be Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Mackenzie, Honorary Assistant Surgeon on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Second Lieutenant John Lane Harrington, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, is appointed a Probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India :—

Second Lieutenant Henry George Brown, 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, Corps of Guides, Punjab F F.

Second Lieutenant Brown will rank as Lieutenant in the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from 23rd February 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant George Charles Francis Sartorius, 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 27th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant A Sincock, Commissariat Department.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J F Willoughby, SC, six months, private affairs.

Major T H Mackenzie, S C, two months, medical certificate.

Lieutenant F W Wodehouse, SC, two months, medical certificate.

Captain F R H Chapman, S C, six months, medical certificate.

Colonel J M Boyd, SC, till 4th October 1889, private affairs.

Colonel J M Boyd, Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India from the 4th October 1889.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Captain J Hext, A D C, R N, C I E, having, under Section 14 (*e*) of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, ceased to be a Trustee, is reappointed a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend Henry Thomas Higginson Rountree, who has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is admitted to the Service from the 22nd September 1889.

The Reverend H N Midwinter, M A, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for one month.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Bahadur Dhanjisha Hurmasji, Second Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been allowed one month's extension of the privilege leave granted to him.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W R Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, is allowed furlough for nine months from 20th October 1889.

Colonel G C Grant, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, is allowed privilege leave for three months from such date after 24th September 1889 as he may avail himself of it.

Mr E Hosking, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Karachi, is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Colonel Grant, or pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Gopal Anant Bhat, Second Class Subordina of Judge of Khatav and Dahivadi in the Satara District, is allowed extraordinary leave without allowances for one month and fifteen days.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Venkatesh Patki, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Rahimatpur, in the same district, is placed in charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judges Courts at Khatav and Dahivadi, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Rao Saheb Gopal Anant Bhat, or pending further orders.

Mr. Narayen Balkrishna has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Barsi in the Sholapur-Bijapur District during the absence of Mr Ramkrishna Ballal on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hussein Hakim assumed charge of the office of Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 14th instant, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desai assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat on the 10th instant, before office hours.

Mr J D S FitzMaurice relinquished charge of the office of Joint Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on the 10th instant, after office hours.

Messrs G C Whitworth and J D S FitzMaurice respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Judge, F P Broach, on the 11th instant, before office hours.

A'zam Gandabhai Indarji, Mahalkari and Magistrate of the Third Class of petha Jhalod in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Rao Bahadur Moro Chintaman Joshi, District Depty Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmednagar District, is invested with additional powers.

Mr W H Horsley, Joint Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major J S Wilkins to be Superintendent of Matheran.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A C Robinson, L C E, to act as Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, and to do duty in the Southern Circle.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Navroji Kavasji Kaliyanvala, L M & S, has been attached to the Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital during the absence of Assistant Surgeon A M Kunte on furlough.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon W P Carson, MB, to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, in addition to his Military duties, until the return from furlough of Surgeon-Major Henderson, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr P J FitzGibbon is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Bijapur, during the absence of Mr. E Piuhey, or until further orders.

ON the 30th ultimo, the Directors of the Indian Gold Mines Company received the following telegram from its agent at the Alpha Mine :—"August, 22 days ; total amount crushed is 590 tons, yielding 73 oz. The average assays for last month were—mill stuff, 17 dwts. per ton ; stopes, 1 oz. 10 dwts. per ton. Johnston has resigned ; accept ; act promptly." The directors state with reference to this that they have been dissatisfied with the discrepancy between the assays of reefs and millstuff and the results of the crushings. A communication to this effect conveying the views of the directors was sent to Mr. Johnston, the reduction officer ; hence his resignation, which the Board have accepted. Another reduction officer will be appointed. The directors have received further check samples of ore assayed at the mines. Two of the samples have been checked by the Cassel Company, with the following results of assays :—Koorumber Winze, Cassel Company's, 2 oz. per ton ; Mr. Johnston's, 2 oz. 10 dwt. 5 grs. per ton. No. 9 Tunnel, Cassel Company's, 1 dwt. 15 grs. ; Mr. Johnston's, 1 dwt. 8 grs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,273 tons, Captain R S Jones, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Calder, 400 tons, Captain W Fairweather, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 70 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Busreh with a general cargo, 1 cabin passenger, and 15 deck passengers.

THE following passengers are expected by the MacIver steamer Lycia from Karachi :—Miss H L Chads, Mrs and Miss Gibbons, Surgn-Major and Mrs W D Henderson and 2 children, Miss C. Hunt, Misses Jacob, Mrs Meade, 2 children and nurse, Mr and Mrs Chas E Pitman, Mr and Mrs G DeSoame, Surg-Major and Mrs F Smyth and 3 children, Mrs Trite, Mrs Watson, 4 children and nurse, Capt and Mrs Wyllie, 4 children and nurse.

THE following passengers by the s. s. Etolia, sailing, for Plymouth on or about the 20th Oct., have been booked :—General and Mrs Adam, Dr and Mrs Boyd, Capt and Mrs Wheatley and 2 children, Capt and Mrs Garstin and 2 children, Capt Hunt, Mrs Batty, Lieut and Mrs C H Billings and infant, Mrs White and child, Capt and Mrs Walch and 3 children.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM ANTWERP.

THE extra P and O Co's s s Brindisi, 3,505 tons, Captain J Street, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Antwerp with a general cargo.

DEPARTURE OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Malwa, 1,694 tons, Captain G W F Browne, sails to-day for Colombo and China with H M's China and Austrian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Melbourne—Mr and Mrs Sloan, 3 children and infant. For Sydney—Miss A Carlton, Mr J Prath, and Mr J Campbell.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Munro	1436	Wilson	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
" Ebro	1591	Elliot	B	Finlay Muir & Co.
" Henzada	1310	Avern	D	M. Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Oriental	2711	Stewart	1	P. & O. Co.
" Singapore	2432	Paredi	3	F. Bozzoni.
" Malwa	1694	Brown	5	P. & O. Co.
" Baghdad	809	Whitehead	6	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Amphitrite	2485	Nicolic	7	A. H. Lloyds & Co.
" Britannia	1991	Mitchell	10	W.&A. Graham&Co
" Eden Hall	2226	Jones	13	E. Bates & Co.
" Kilwa	993	Shepherd	15	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
26	Brindisi (s)	Street	Antwerp, Sept 1.
	Assyria (s)	Robertson	Busreh, Sept 14.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
26	Eden Hall (s)	Jones	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Malwa, Browne, for China, &c.
" Calder, Fairweather, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Brindisi, for China, &c.
" Assyria, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s,—25 school slates, A Kurrimbhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s,—110 packages paper, S A. S Dawood ; 5 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 5 hogsheads ale and 10 hogsheads stout, Wm Bell and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s,—5 cases book, Sunder Pandurung ; 7 cases books and 4 cases millinery, &c., Sodder and Co ; 138 packages merchandise, Treacher and Co ; 1 case vegetable seeds, Palekar and Co ; 19 packages provision, &c., Philips and Co ; 9 packages books, Thacker and Co.

Peshawar s,—20 bales straw boards, V Oogerchand ; 3 cases medicine, Sodder and Co.

Henzada s,—20 cases silvered plate glass, S Essajee 50 cases ale and 4 cases beer, Ewart Latham and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—51 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 165 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Peshawar s—20 cases gin, Souza and Fernandes.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—16 cases soap, E Sullimanjee ; 130 packages paper, S A S Dawood ; 194 cases paper, M A M Shurufally; 25 cases paper, A Abdoolrahim.

Imperatrix s—44 packages papers, M A M Shurufally.

Melpomene s—63 cases soap, A Schweiger.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—4 cases saffron, S Narayen and Co ; 25 kegs lead ore, Owen and Okell ; 5 packages cheese, D Cowasjee.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—42 cases provisions, Treacher and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Govino s—15 bales straw boards, K Lookmanjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Britannia s—15 packages clocks and 10 packages paint, H Ballantine and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 250 bales wool, Nursey Khattao.

FOR HULL

Ebro s—1,999¼ cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co ; 2,001 cwts myrabolums, Jaitha Veerum.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Munroe s—400 bales coir yarn, D Dewchand ; 176¼ cwts cloves, A Mahomed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Siam s—2 boxes silver frame, The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ; 7 boxes silver coins, The New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lord Londonderry s—60 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 41 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 200 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros ; 200 bales cotton, K Indoojee ; 10 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—40 cwts cloves, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Amphitrite s—200 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—5,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s—18 chests opium, Ludabhoy Chuttoo ; 11 chests opium, F N Postwala ; 14 chests opium, S N Talati and Co ; 19 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 39 chests opium, Talati and Co ; 34 chests opium, C Ebram ; 15 chests opium, R Jugnathdass.

Brindisi s—220 bales twists, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s—23 chests opium, B Bunsidhar ; 29 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co : 15 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 22 chests opium, R Sugamul ; 18 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 46 chests opium, C Ebram ; 12 chests opium, R Buldeodass ; 32½ chests opium, Tata and Co ; 10 chests opium, H Kedarmal ; 7½ chests opium, L Radhakishen.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Brindisi s—113 bales twists, J Campbell and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Brindisi s—100 bales twists, J Campbell and Co.

Holloway's Pills.—Factory Operatives and Workers in Manufactories.—The remarkable remedies which have been discovered and perfected by Thomas Holloway, and which have for more than forty years been successfully used in every quarter of the globe, are especially useful in all the manifold ailments which afflict those who by reason of their occupation are confined for years, or all their lives, in crowded buildings and workshops. Holloway's Pills and Ointment are associated remedies, the former restoring the vital powers when diminished, and always acting as an efficient blood purifier, whilst the latter relieves local maladies, checks inflammation, and acts as a cleansing and healing agent in cases of bad legs, bad breasts, ulcers and unhealthy sores of all kinds.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32 °), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi	29·818	+·041	+·022	N W	1	80·2	95·0	75·1	−0·1	58	...	...	24·40	−1·54
Agra	29·818	+·034	+·013	N W	3	84·2	98·5	78·4	+3·9	56	1	...	22·94	−5·54a
Allahabad	29·795	+·013	+·006	N W	1	82·3	91·4	74·6	−0·5	78	...	...	31·23	−0·24
Jhansi	29·814	+·055	+·029	Calm	2	83·5	98·5	76·9	+3·0	68	...	...	27·86	−7·51a
Jacobabad	29·794	+·070	+·041	Calm	1	79·6	101·4	71·3	+1·0	67	...	...	3·91	+1·02
Karachi	29·848	+·057	−·003	W N W	16	78·9	89·7	75·3	−0·9	82	3	...	3·11	−3·20a
Ajmere	29·855	+·033	+·003	Calm	3	78·3	96·3	76·1	−5·2	70	5	...	21·66	+0·49a
Deesa	29·868	+·043	−·001	N W	6	89·7	96·3	73·8	−1·7	66	8	...	27·58	+1·21
Rajkot	29·851	+·031	−·028	N W	7	79·3	92·4	71·8	+0·2	81	...	...	25·83	−3·45
Neemuch	29·847	+·028	+·009	Calm	...	83·6	89·3	75·6	+6·1	45	7	...	31·22	+1·10
Indore	29·862	+·025	+·011	N N E	1	78·7	88·1	70·0	+0·1	69	...	...	23·33	−9·25
Saugor	29·825	+·040	−·005	S E	4	79·3	89·4	70·6	−0·2	73	...	...	54·09	+14·63
Jubbulpore	29·857	...	+·025	E S E	...	77·7	91·0	69·6	−1·8	85	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	29·846	+·021	−·003	E	2	77·9	93·4	73·6	+0·3	87	1	...	48·47	−5·18b
Khandwa	29·842	+·023	−·002	S W	3	79·8	94·7	74·3	+1·6	76	1	...	23·93	−5·76
Raipur	29·791	+·038	...	N N E	3	81·5	91·9	75·0	+1·1	73	1	...	42·18	−6·11
Nagpur	29·819	+·023	+·004	N	4	82·2	93·2	73·5	+0·5	71	1	...	84·16	−10·09
Amraoti	29·825	+·006	+·003	N E	3	82·8	92·1	73·3	+1·1	66	4	...	24·51	−6·38c
Akola	29·836	+·022	−·010	WN W	4	81·5	92·9	73·7	−1·6	74	5	...	27·19	−2·94c
Surat	29·863	+·031	−·031	WN W	L	84·1	92·2	77·1	+2·4	75	2	...	34·54	−6·05
Malegaon	29·850	+·029	−·036	WN W	5	79·0	90·9	72·1	+2·5	76	6	0·10	13·9	−8·24
Bombay	29·856	+·025	−·056	N W	9	81·3	88·4	79·0	+2·7	87	8	...	63·50	−10·06
Poona	29·893	+·043	−·021	Calm	5	74·2	85·5	70·9	+1·8	81	8	0·97	23·65	+3·56d
Sholapur	29·855	+·029	−·034	WN W	8	76·2	86·2	76·9	−6·4	84	5	1·49	24·59	+3·41e
Ratnagiri	29·861	+·037	−·040	N	3	81·3	85·9	75·9	−1·5	80	10	0·02	103·96	...
Belgaum	29·873	+·034	−·036	W	2	71·8	80·8	68·3	+2·8	90	10	0·72	43·60	+6·79f
Goa	29·878	+·048	...	Calm	6	80·0	84·0	77·0	...	95	10	0·60	90·64	...d
Karwar	29·862	+·027	−·072	N	1	77·6	81·7	74·7	+1·4	92	10	0·61	160·92	+44·88d
Mangalore	29·883	+·033	−·051	E S E	1	74·9	81·8	73·9	−0·6	98	10	0·40	110·26	−1·82g
Calicut	29·924	+·029	−·036	E N E	7	75·6	84·3	73·5	...	92	9	0·17	90·52	+1·12
Cochin	29·918	+·020	−·044	Calm	M	79·9	84·6	76·1	+2·1	87	5	...	66·79	−19·17
Bangalore	29·872	+·027	−·007	W S W	5	68·6	77·9	66·4	+1·7	89	8	0·08	25·13	+4·60b
Secunderabad	29·867	+·034	−·009	N W	2	78·0	88·7	73·3	+2·8	82	1	...	24·72	+0·04
Masulipatam	29·804	+·028	−·038	N W	1	83·2	89·6	78·9	+1·3	86	7	...	34·69	+11·32
Bellary	29·872	+·013	+·001	N W	5	78·5	88·5	73·9	−1·6	82	7	1·08	16·21	+6·45b
Cuddapah	29·852	+·025	...	N W	...	79·8	91·1	74·9	...	80	7	0·25	33·76	+15·92
Madras	29·812	+·006	−·089	W	7	80·8	90·8	77·1	−0·2	84	10	...	16·14	+0·19
Coimbatore	29·918	+·026	−·026	S	6	73·0	86·3	70·3	+0·3	88	6	...	7·57	+0·78
Trichinopoly	29·871	+·024	−·034	W S W	7	78·7	94·6	73·8	−1·4	76	10	...	11·48	−0·94c
Negapatam	29·840	+·014	−·052	W	5	79·9	92·6	76·8	+0·6	77	8	...	12·78	+1·23
Colombo	29·931	−·028	−·034	W S W	11	84·5	86·5	78·5	...	66	2	0·03	55·65	+25·71

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
a Fine weather with passing clouds. *b* Dark gloomy weather. *c* Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds. *d* Passing showers during day. *e* Thunder-storm. *f* Thunder and lightning at distance. *g* Sea falling.

SUMMARY.—Pressure has risen all over the country. The rise has been rapid over Sind, brisk at Jhansi, and moderate everywhere else. The distribution of pressure is much the same as yesterday, and readings are uniform over the greater part of India, and the gradients are moderate over Sind and southern India. As compared with the normal, pressure is moderately above the average in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and locally at Jacobabad, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Amraoti, and Bellary, but elsewhere it is below the mean of the day, and the deficiency is somewhat excessive on the west coast from Calicut to Bombay. On account of the uniformity of pressure, calm is reported from several stations, such as Jhansi, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Neemuch, Poona, Goa, and Cochin. On the Malabar Coast the wind directions are east-north-easterly to east-south-easterly and at several stations in Berar and the Central Provinces, north-north-easterly to south-easterly winds are blowing. At Indore the wind is light north-north-easterly, and at Coimbatore it is southerly. In all the remaining districts, west-south-westerly to northerly winds are predominant. The wind velocity exceeded the normal average at Karachi and Colombo, but in other districts it appears to have been light. The wind force this morning seems to be increasing at Karachi and over Gujarat, being 18 miles an hour at Karachi and 10 miles at Deesa and Rajkot. The maximum temperature continues to be below the mean of the day at several stations in the Madras Presidency and locally at Bangalore, Mangalore, Karwar, Sholapur, Neemuch, Jacobabad and Allahabad. Elsewhere it is above it. The only large variations are an excess of 5° at Khandwa, and a deficiency of 6° at Bangalore. The highest maxima were 101° at Jacobabad, 98° at Agra and Jhansi, 96° at Ajmere and Deesa, and 96° at Delhi, Khandwa and Trichinoply, and above 90° at almost all stations in Berar and the Central Provinces and at seven other stations. The mean temperature of the day has risen generally in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Rajputana, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and also on the Malabar Coast. The changes elsewhere are small and irregular. Humidity has a slight but general tendency to rise in Rajputana, Sind, and also at Rajkot, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Mangalore, Cochin, Masulipatam and Negapatam. Skies are comparatively very cloudy in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, and on the Malabar Coast. Elsewhere there is little or no cloud. The rainfall has been confined chiefly to the Bombay Presidency, Mysore, the Malabar Coast, Ceylon, and a few stations in the Madras Presidency. It has been very light at Malegaon, Poona, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Bangalore Cuddapah, and Colombo, but at Bellary and Sholapur the amounts received were 1·08 "and 1·49" respectively. Pressure continues to be uniform, and fair weather may be expected generally. In the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, however, and in Mysore and on the Malabar coast, conditions appear somewhat favourable for more light rain.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 27.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

For argument on the preliminary point.

660—E Wilkin—Hoorbai vs Ayab Allana—Roughton and B.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

10254-89—Pestonji and R—Gokaldas Madhowji vs Narsu Yenkuji—Payne, G and S (S C C S).

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

632—Mirza H K—Sorabji Framji vs Cursetji Furdoonji and others—Pestonji and R—Part heard.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

186-14,315-89—The G I P Railway Co vs Hanmandas Ramkisson and another—D S Garud.

Appeals.

633—Janardhun G—Parmanand Vithal and another vs Anandji Purshotum and another—M H Khan, and in person.

637—Jefferson, B, D and K—Chabildas Lulloobhai vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Consent Decree.

187-89—Ardesir H and D—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Mistry vs Pestonjee Sorabjee Musidia—Bomonji and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

289-86—Hore C and B—Haji Oomer Oosman vs Haji Allana Vydina and another—Payne G and S.

281-88—Pestonji and R—Nichalchund Girdharilal and others vs Motichund Hurruckchund—Payne G and S.

165-89—Macfarlane E and H—Soondrabai vs Chaturbhooj Khimji and another—Hore C and B.

316-87—Pestonji and R—Hormusji Cursetji Dubash and others vs Buchoobai and others—J C Cama, L S F and N, P G and S, and M D and J.

221-89—Ardesir H and D—Roopsing Mathuradas vs Narotum Gordhundas— Payne G and S.

236-89—Ardesir, H and D—Roopsing Mathuradas vs Gordundas Khimji and another—Payne G and S.

100-89—Little, S F and N—Premji Mohunji and others vs Nandoo Dewji and others.—Thakurdas D and C and Tyabji and D.

219-89—Jefferson, B, D, and K.—Chuggonlal Balgowandas vs Gulmukraj Ramsalal and another —Janardhan G.

220-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Nathabhai Jamnadas vs Gulmukhrai Ramsala and another—Janardhan G.

REPORT FROM BLACKBURN.

"WILLIAM HENRY HOLDEN, 26, Whalley Old-road, Blackburn, has since 1872, at frequent intervals, been subjected to indescribable suffering, owing to terrific attacks of intense pain and swelling in his feet. His agony at such times almost drove him frantic. Everything that was recommended for the ailment was used, but all the remedies applied proved futile. Mr. Holden hearing how the life of Mr. Wm. Buchanan, one of the Cunard Steamship Company's engineers, had been saved by St. Jacobs Oil, after he had given up by the Liverpool doctors to die, and had been at times deprived of his reason by suffering, resolved to induce his son to try this Oil, and procured a bottle from Jackson and Co., chemists. To his utter amazement the excruciating pain and terrible swelling left after only a few applications, and the young man is now free from his sufferings. The change brought about by this bottle of St. Jacobs Oil is simply wonderful, remarked Mr. Holden, and I gladly say that it has done more for my son in a single minute, than all the remedies we had used before had accomplished in fourteen years."

THERE is a probability that the proposed new full-dress tunic for the Bengal Cavalry will not after all be adopted. The difficulty, of course, is to secure finality in such things, which are under the control of successive Commanders-in-Chief, and no man who is in a position to do so can refrain from ordering alterations in uniforms.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Westmorland, Capt, Bl, 6th B L I, on leave, from Cachar.

Hudson, Lieut, Ms, 12th M L I, on leave, from Micktell.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 24.

Walker, Lieut, Bombay Arsenal, on duty, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 26.

Even, Capt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, off leave, to Kirkee.

SEPTEMBER 27.

Westmorland, Capt, Bl, 6th B L I, on leave, to Europe

Court, Capt, Ms, 4th Rifle Bgde on genl leave. to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 27th September, 1889.

1. The Colaba Range will be available for practice on Saturday, the 28th instant, from 3-30 p.m.

2. Arms will be issued to the Cadet Companies as follows viz:—Byculla Schools, Byculla Scottish Schools, St. Peter's and St. Mary's College. On Saturday morning, the 28th inst., Indo-British Institution, John Connon School, and Cathedral High School on Monday morning, the 30th instant.

Drills for Cadets will be carried out as follows, commencing from the 1st October inclusive viz :—

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Thursdays and Fridays, at 4 p. m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 p. m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p. m.

St. Mary's College, Tuesdays at 4-15 p. m., and Thursdays at 7-15 a. m.

Cathedral High School and John Connon School, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p. m.

3. Vol. J. P. Doyle "C" Company is granted six months' leave of absence from this date.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 26th Sept. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	26	6	59	...	33
Suez	26	5	45	1	49

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 26th Sept. 1889.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	1	...	5
" Kurrachee	...	28	...	5
" Madras	...	44	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 25.

10 p.m.	80·8

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	83·6
2 p.m.	86·3
4 p.m.	85·2

SOME further changes, it is understood, have been proposed in the scheme of mobilisation, particularly as regards the composition of the two army corps ; but until the details have been worked out it is impossible to say whether the alterations are practicable.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld., 18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costivenes.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.—The matchless Tea from COL. HAWES' Tea Estate, Rs. 1-10 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders, MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

TIN TRUNKS! TIN TRUNKS of strong Steel on Four Rollers suitable to go under Railway Seats or Cabins, from Rs. 6-14. Best value ever offered, —SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay.

WHY endure excruciating pain from Toothache when it can be instantly removed by a few applications of MOTIVALA'S TOOTH POWDER, a very useful dentifrice. Price 4 annas per oz. phial. For certificates of cures, see handbills. Apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, or to any medicine-vendors in any part of India.

ORANGE PEKOE, Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Garden Mixture and Family Mixture, Pure and Unadulterated "Sirocco," Dried DARJEELING TEA, rich, fragrant, and mellow, direct from the Garden. Rs. 1-4, Re. 1, As. 11, As. 10 respectively.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned, TO-DAY, FRIDAY, at 2 p.m., at Manockjee Petit's Mill Tardeo, a large quantity of cotton loose and in full-pressed, bales, burnt and damaged at the fire which took place at the mill on the 24th inst.

TO BE SEEN at Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinet-maker, Church Gate Street, three carved Indian work Cabinets, made for a Gentleman in England, and will be shipped immediately. Inspection is courteously invited, as these are fine specimens of Indian Carved Work.

TO LET—A partly FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 135. Apply to "W. W. W.," care of this paper.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET from 1st October to 31st December the furnished BUNGALOW "UNDERWOOD," Matheran. For terms apply to "M," care of this paper.

TO BE LET,—Two large and commodious GODOWNS at No. 50, 52 Tamarind Lane, Fort, lately in the occupation of James Greaves and Co. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BOTTLEWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar, Fort.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8, and Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-4 per lb. These teas are highly appreciated by those who try them.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay,

WANTED—A thoroughly Competent SUPERINTENDENT for a Mill who has had some experience in such work, is a good Correspondent, and knows Accounts. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary expected to W. M., care of this paper.

WANTED an experienced HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, European. Apply with testimonials, to Dr. M. L. JELOVITZ, 3, Church Gate Street.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Apollo House, Marine Street.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE CHURCH of ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION POLICIES.—Absolute Security and low rates of premia. Apply to the Agents, C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents :—Phipson & Co

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

STERLING SILVER WATCH CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Bar and Swivel complete, from Rs. 7 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE only Firm who undertake repairing and Tuning Patent Aristons and keep repairing materials in stock is STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING special light Texture, suitable for India wear, English Manufacture, Guaranteed Pure, Undyed Natural Wool.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN—The most comfortable and central Hotel on the hill—will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. Early applications addressed to PROPRIETORS, "POONA HOTEL," Poona, requested.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers, All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26.

THE S.-W. Monsoon appears to be drawing to a close with less than the average rainfall registered at the Presidency, and in the districts the later rain is needed within the next fortnight to prevent the harvest prospects from becoming unfavourable in parts. A fair business has been done in Exports for the time of year, and in the ready branch of the Import trade there have been more signs of life; but the causes which have militated against improvement in arrival business still prevail. Transactions in Cotton have been mainly in arrival contracts for the new crop, the buyers having been principally exporting firms; and the tone of the market has been generally quiet with a downward tendency in rates. A return of demand from shippers has given renewed activity to Wheat, the market for which has been firm at a partial advance in rates. There has also been more doing in Seeds on the basis of previous prices. The course of exchange has again been slightly upward, and the market closes strong in spite of easier money with rates 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher than our quotations of last Monday evening. Government Paper, after some fluctuations, is 1-16 per cent. higher for Fours than it was a week ago. Freights are quiet but fairly steady with more enquiry for forward room. Mill shares generally have been dull and declining.

MONEY.—The statement of the Presidency Bank issued at the beginning of the week disclosed the large increase of over 53½ lakhs in the Bank's Cash Balance. There had been an addition of nearly 30 lakhs to private Deposits, while in Loans and Bills discounted there had been a considerable falling off, so that the decrease in the trade demand was represented by some 45 lakhs, the cash balance having been further swelled by a material increase in Government Deposits. With no prospect of much demand for money in the immediate future or until the new Cotton begins to require financing, it was expected that the Bank would not keep its rate at 5 per cent, and accordingly, at the Board meeting this afternoon, one per cent. was taken off, and the minimum is now 4 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened a little easier on last mail day at 1-32d. lower than the previous evening's closing rates for Bank remittance, but the same for Merchants' Bills, and the feeling was quiet during the day, though steady at closing. Bank Telegraphic having been again available at 1s. 4 5-16d. for ready transfer. Three months' sight Credits were sold for next year's delivery at 1s. 4 17-32d. for March-April, and one transaction was reported at that rate for the mail. The week closed with a steady feeling, and a few Merchants' Bills came out for various deliveries up to next March at 1s. 4 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Bank Telegraphic was available for January transfer, at 1s. 4 11-32d. On Monday the market opened with a firmer tone, and rates, though nominally unchanged, soon hardened to the extent of 1-32d. for Bank remittance, private Paper remaining unchanged. 1s. 4 9-16d. was done for a small amount of three months' sight Credits for forward delivery, but that quotation was afterwards for ready Bills only; and 1s. 4 11-32d. was reported to have been done for some ready Wire Transfer, the feeling being strong in spite of easier money as indicated by a large increase in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance. The market remained steady all day on Tuesday. For a short time 1s. 4⅜d. was available for Bank Telegraphic for transfer from the middle of October, but this was soon lost, and 1s. 4 11-32d. became the rate both ready and forward. A few three months' sight Credits were placed at 1s. 4 19-32d. for forward delivery, and some private Telegraphic at 1s. 4 13-32d.; but beyond this little was done in private Paper. Credits were quoted at closing at 1s. 4 19-32d. to March and 1s. 4 9-16d for April-May delivery. On Wednesday rates opened at the previous evening's quotations, and the market was steady thereat all day, though with perhaps a rather easier feeling at closing, and the usual waiting attitude on the part of the Banks pending the receipt of news regarding Council drawings. A few Merchants' Bills came out at 1s. 4-19-32d for forward delivery to March and at 1s. 4 9-16d. for April, for three months' sight Credits; but there was scarcely any enquiry for remittance. To-day on the receipt of advices regarding Council allotments the Bills having gone at 1s. 4 11-32d. and the Transfers at 1s. 4⅜d., and of an advance of 2d. per oz. in Silver, this market opened firm at 1-32d. advance on yesterday's rates. A fair supply of Merchants' Bills has come out at 1s. 4 19-32d. early in the day, and later at 1s. 4⅝d. forward, 1s. 4 19-32d. being still the rate for the mail in one or two directions. Forward remittance in 1s. 4 13-32d. for Bank Telegraphic from November. We quote:—

Bank Demand		........1s. 4 13-32d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	........1s. 4 ⅜d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 4 ½d.	„
Do.	4 do.	......1s. 4 17-32d.	„
Do.	6 do.	......1s. 4 19-32d.	„
Credits	3 do.	......1s. 4 19-32d.	„
Do.	6 do.	......1s. 4 ¾d.	„
Documents	3 do.	......1s. 4 5-8d.	„
Do.	6 do.	......1s. 4 25-32d.	„
Francs	3 do.	......1·75	„
Do.	6 do.	......1·76¼	„

The weekly official statement relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 25th Sept. 1889 Rs.	73,77,544
Add—Silver received during the week	9,12,922
Rs.	82,90,466
Deduct—New coin paid during the week	12,01,777
Rs.	70,88,689
Bullion belonging to private individuals..........	12,89,788
Rs.	83,78,477
Last week.......................................„	82,16,548

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet when our last mail left, and Four per cents had given way a little, 98 11-16 sellers having been quoted during the greater part of the day for cash and 98⅝ for the next account, while for October 98½ was the rate, but at closing 1-16 per cent. lower was named all round. On the following day the market was weak and declining, and Fours receded ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. both for Money and Account. The cash price, after reaching 98½, remained steady thereat to the close, and for the two next settlements 98 7-16 and 98⅜ respectively were the rates. The market was not affected on Monday to the extent that might have been expected by the large increase in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, and the price of Fours only advanced 1-16 per cent., closing at 98 9-16d. On Tuesday the market was pretty steady throughout the day at the previous evening's closing rates of 98 9-16 for Fours for cash, 98½ for the next account, and 98 7-16d. for the October settlement, with a good deal doing for this month, but little on the other lines. The market improved somewhat on Wednesday, and the rate for Fours at one time became 98⅝ both for cash and the coming settlement, the October account having been quoted at 98½. Towards the close, however, a weaker feeling prevailed, and the final quotation for Money was 98 9-16. In view of the anticipated reduction in the Bank of Bombay rate the market opened with a steady feeling this morning, and 98 13-16 for Fours for cash, 98¾ for the near account, and 98⅝ for the end of October became the rates, which were maintained till near the close when the cash price receded to 98⅝. The other denomination has been quoted as low as 102 during the week; but 102½ was the nominal rate at closing this evening. Municipal five per cent. Bonds are unchanged at 106. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower, at 96½.

SHARES.—There has not been much actual business passing in this market on any line during the week under review; but the feeling with regard to Mill scrip has been depressed, and prices have given way in a number of instances. The principal changes compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening are in Presidency and Prince of Wales Mill shares, which are Rs. 35 lower, while Morarji Gokaldas and Manockji Petit have declined Rs. 30; Framji Petit and Jewraj Balloo, Rs. 25; Bombay United and David Rs. 20; and Bellary and City of Bombay Rs. 10 each. Luckmidas Khimji have advanced Rs. 15; and Central India are Rs. 10 higher. Bellary Press shares are Rs. 5 up; New Berar Press have advanced Rs. 5. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, have receded Rs. 75, and the other issue Rs. 15 per share. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower; Bank of Bengal have declined Rs. 10 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There is a much improved demand for staple *Grey Goods* at the close, but the improvement is confined chiefly to retail enquiry. Wholesale buyers, however, are also showing rather more zeal, but the change in their attitude is so slight as to be scarcely worth noticing. Stocks meanwhile are moderate, and holders are very firm in maintaining current rates. There has been some improvement in the demand for staple descriptions of *Bleached* Goods at current rates, and for some favourite makes of *White Shirtings* higher prices have been paid. Dyed and Printed Goods also have been now enquired for, but rates are week. *Turkey Red* Goods are steady at current rates. The off-take of Imported Goods for the week may be put down at about 2,800 packages. *Local Goods* are in small demand at current quotations, and about 1,200 bales of these have changed hands during the week.

YARNS.—*Imported Twist* has been dull, and few transactions have been reported during the week, but prices are generally unaltered. The business in *Local Yarns* for the fortnight ending last Monday advised from Hong-Kong was about 6,500 bales at the previous Exchange; and here the enquiry on account of China is very fair, but any extended business is out of the question unless a reduction in prices be made. The clearances for the week are put down at 1,500 bales, and the market closes with a continued enquiry for Nos. 10s., 12s., and 16s., and a demand for 20s. setting in, at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule,	As. 4¼	to 5	per	lb.
„ ...	... „ 8s	„	„ 5⅛	„ 5¼		„
„ ...	... „ 10s	„	„ 5¼	„ 6		„
„ ...	... „ 12s	„	„ 5¾	„ 6¼		„
„ ...	... „ 16s	„	„ 6¼	„ 6⅜		„
„ ...	... „ 20s	„	„ 6⅜	„ 6⅞		„
„ ...	... „ 24s	„	„ 7⅛	„ 7⅜	„	
„ ...	... „ 30s	„	„ 7¾	„ 8	„	

METALS.—*Copper* has been quiet throughout the week, and only a small business has transpired, but prices are unaltered. *Yellow Metal* also has been in but little request, but the tone of the market has been firm at last week's quotations. *Iron* has been steady, but in slight request at previous prices all round.

COAL.—A fairly brisk demand has prevailed on this market during the past week. A few further small lots of Davision's for October shipment were placed at Rs. 19 and retail lots of Powell's at Rs. 21½. Importers are unwilling to go on at those prices, and are now asking 8 annas per ton higher. Bunder stocks are now meeting with much enquiry, and the only sales reported are West Hartley at Rs. 18½ and Powell's at Rs. 22 per ton. We quote at closing:—

Powell's	Rs. 21½	per ton
Davison's	„ 19	„
Dalton's................	„ 18	„

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Excepting on one day there has been no enquiry to speak of either from local spinners or shippers for old Cotton during the past week; and though there has been a fair demand from the latter class of buyers for contracts in the new crop, transactions have been on a much smaller scale than during the week preceding. Some of the Mills, however, having this week participated to a small extent on arrival business. The tone of the market which was steady during the earlier part of the period under review afterwards became quiet; but prices showed but little alteration from day to-day. The principal forward contracts which have transpired have been in "Fully Good" Bengals, for December-January delivery, at Rs.186-8, and for January, at Rs.184½; in "Good" Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 177; and in "Fine," for the same delivery, at Rs. 197; in "Good" Akola, for March delivery, at Rs. 209; in "Good" Khangaum, for February-March delivery, at Rs. 209-11; and for March, at Rs. 209, and in "Fully Good," for March, at Rs. 218; in "Good" Barsee for March, at Rs. 213, and "Fully Good," for February-March at Rs. 221-2; in "Fine" Ginned Julgaum, for January, at Rs. 221¼; in "Fine" Hinganghat, for December-January, at Rs. 241; in "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 231½-32; and in "Fully Good" Bhownuggur, for May delivery, at Rs. 216 per candy. In old stuff the few purchases reported have been principally Bengals, at Rs. 182-208; Karanja, at Rs. 216; Wadhwan at Rs. 192; in and Westerns, at Rs. 213-13¼ per candy. This evening the market closed quiet, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 4 lower compared with our quotations of a week ago.

About 4½ inches of rain fell at Cawnpore and some 2¼ inches at Nagpore between the middle of last week and the telegrams from the districts made known last Monday. Nearly ¾ of an inch had also been registered at Bellary and Hubli; but over other parts of the Cotton area no rain to speak of had fallen; and in the Dhollera districts generally, as well as at Dhulia in the Oomra circle, more rain was needed, though in the former circle the plants were flourishing; the only place whence a cry for fine weather comes being Bellary, where the fall had been little short of the yearly average, and nearly double the average to the end of this month. Reports from the Bengal circle were all satisfactory. The plants were in flower at Beawar; at Agra the bolls were ripening rapidly; at Delhi the plants were healthy; and arrivals were expected early at Cawnpore. From the Oomra circle also accounts were favourable. The plants were shedding bolls at Oomrawuttee; while at Khangaum the bolls were ripening rapidly, as they were also at Julgaum and Barsee, where a larger area has been sown with Cotton this year, the only exception being that of Dhulia, above referred to. Sufficient rain had fallen in the backward Dharwar district of Hubli, and cotton-sowing was making good progress. At Broach the crop was healthy. The only fresh news conveyed by the official telegraphic reports issued to-day is that cotton-picking had partially begun at Agra in the Bengal circle, the plants still requiring fine weather at Barsee and Bellary, and needing more rain at Dhulia, while the previous favourable news from all other districts is confirmed.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool *via* Canal without commission:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fully Good		Rs. 205	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Good		„ 198	= 4 3-16d.
Oomra, Good	(Good Staple)	„ 212	= 4 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good Fair	„	„ 207	= 4⅜d.
Dhollera, Good		„ 208	= 4⅜d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good		„ 215	= 4 17-32d.
Westerns, Good		„ 214	= 4½d.
New Crop—			
Bengal, Fine (Jan. delivery)		„ 197	= 4 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	„ 184	= 3 29 32d.
Do. Good	do.	„ 178	= 3 25-32d.
Broach Gin Fine (March)		„ 24[illegible]	= 5⅛d.
Do. Good	(do.)	„ 231	= 4 27-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple) Mar		„ 216	= 4 17-32d.
Do. Good	do do	„ 210	= 4 7-16d.
Dhollera, Fully Good		„ 217	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Good		„ 206	= 4 11-32d.

The movements of cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the Week....................	5,140	2,662	4,548
From 1st Jan. to 25th Sept.	1,679,994	1,290,195	1,461,523
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	2,103	9,868	2,170
From 1st Jan. to 25th Sept. ..	1,205,051	806,068	1,019,093
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	...	889	1,558
From 1st Jan. to 25th Sept, ..	28,029	38,509	49,935

WHEAT.—There was a firm market for this article on last mail-day in presence of a good demand for export, and a large business was reported, and again on the following day, the enquiry being mainly for *Pessy*, which advanced a little in value, say, to Rs. 4-5-6 for 91 per cent. and to Rs 4-4-6 for 85 per cent. For the rest of the week transactions were on a moderate scale, but the market remained steady when not firm, and an advance of 1 anna per candy was established in Delhi at Rs. 4-1 per cwt. for No. 1 Club and Rs. 3-15 per cwt. for Red. The deficiency on supplies of Wheat this year compared with last to date is now over 4½ millions cwt.

SEEDS.—A good deal was doing in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* at the beginning of the past week; but thereafter demand fell off and only a moderate business has been reported from day to day; but the tone of the market has been generally steady, and prices are unchanged. The falling off in receipts of *Linseed* compared with last year's arrivals is nearly ¾ of a million cwt.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1889. cwts.	1888. cwts.	1887. cwts.
Wheat for the Week... ...	28,174	171,141	23,581
„ from 1st Jan. to 25th September	5,104,118	9,719,860	8,823,200
Linseed for the Week ...	13,141	37,019	19,515
„ from 1st Jan. to 25th September.........	1,769,569	2,490,772	2,055,450
Rapeseed for the Week.	28,551	29,505	12,627
„ from 1st Jan. to 25th September.........	1,840,727	1,764,444	762,848
Gingy. Seed for the Week	1,955	6,914	12,171
„ from 1st Jan. to 25th September.........	659,147	613,252	948,828

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the Week	111,182	250,731	99,763
„ From 1st Jan. to 25th Sept ..	4,663,842	7,550,652	8,325,595
Linseed—For the Week	25,441	61,440	14,644
„ From 1st Jan. to 25th Sept..	1,829,007	2,023,753	1,695,363
Rapeseed—For the Week	21,833	75,822	...
„ From 1st Jan. to 25th Sept.	1,775,386	1,375,692	811,015
Gingelly Seed—For the Week.,	1,287	8 2	21,750
„ From 1st Jan. to 25th Sept..	705,232	667,186	1,222,497

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

CONTENTS

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2 GENERAL SUMMARY.
3 Notes from Zanzibar—Cricket at Poona.
4 Notes from Nagpore—The Coffee Crop in Coorg—A Visit to the Ruins of Bassein—Prince Albert Victor's Visit to Bombay.
5-6 TELEGRAMS—Notes from Baroda.
7 Poona Races.
8 The Poona Season.
9 Poona Fine Arts Exhibition—Serious Accident at the Ootacamund Races.
10 The Civil Service Fancy Ball.
11 MILITARY NEWS—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
12 Home Remittances—Clippings from a Commonplace Book—Fire at Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Mill.
13 14 Bombay University Senate.
15 Bombay Municipal Corporation—Municipal Standing Committee—High Court.
16 Fatal Fire at Bandora Hill—Pruning from the Top—The Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: Lord Cross and his Difficulties—The Viceroy and the Recent Scandals.
18 LEADING ARTICLES: Accomplice or Victim—Lord Dufferin on the Present Rulers of India.
19 LEADING ARTICLE: The Communications of Assam.
19 The *Rast Goftar* Defamation Case.
20 The Moral of the Secretary of State's Lesson—The Portuguese Bishops in Bombay—Rangoon and the Sunday Mail—The Sunday Mail Question.
21 Destructive Rains in Poona—Prize Distribution at Sadra—The Alleged Murder at New Foras Road—A Charge of Defamation.
22 Preparations for the Chin Expedition—Alarming Fire at Dubboo Street—Bombay Cotton Prospects—Resignation of Mr. W. Wilson—Native Marriage—The Causes of Leprosy—Simla Rifle Meeting—Bombay Veterinary College.
23 H. M's Troopship Malabar—MISCELLANEOUS—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Notifications.
24 Bombay Army Orders—General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bank of Bengal.
25-26-27 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
28 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—September 21, at Masulipatam, the wife of the Rev Milnes N S Atkinson, C M S, of a son.

BAILLIE—September 23, at Muzaffarnagar, N-W P, the wife of D C Baillie, C S, of a son.

CHANCELLOR—September 21, at Murree, the wife of Major A Chancellor, 5th Fusiliers, (younger of Shieldhill and Quothguhan, Lanarkshire, N B), of a son, prematurely.

CUMBERLEGE—September 18, at Simla, the wife of Colonel H O Cumberlege, 33rd Bengal Infantry, of a daughter, who only survived two days.

GLASS—September 19, at Singra Marie, Manzaldai, Assam, the wife of Charles Glass, M B C M, of a son.

JOHNSTONE—September 22, at Fort, Allahabad, the wife of Sub-Conductor Johnstone, Ordnance Department, of a son.

SILLS—September 15, at the Eden Sanatarium, Darjiling, the wife of Francis Sills, Executive Engineer, P W Department, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BUTLER—September 21, at Fyzabad, Amelia Jane, the beloved wife of J Butler, Sergeant-Instructor, Oudh Volunteer Rifles.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1889.

PERIODICALLY with a great blast of trumpets and a terrible flux of old English the Sheriff announces that Her Majesty's Judges will hold a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and will perform a gaol delivery. Eager messengers gallop to and fro carrying the dreadful news to all to whom it may concern. The police hurry hither and thither to remind the witnesses of their obligation to attend, and perhaps to assist their failing memories by private rehearsals. The Clerk of the Crown performs magical rites with a ballet-box and draws forth the names of a long list of jurors, both ordinary and special, who are commanded in diverse penalties to lay aside their daily occupations and to attend Her Majesty's pleasure. The Government Solicitor and his clerks perspire over folios of depositions and yards of tape, and the Advocate-General reads, marks, learns, or does not read, mark, or learn the piles of briefs which staggering puttawalas drop before him. Junior barristers hang about the door eager to catch a stray brief for the Crown, or to appear for the defence in those cases in which the humanity of Government permits counsel to be employed for the defence at the expense of Government. At length the appointed day arrives. Police patrol the roads and inconveniently crowd the passages. Jurors who have lost their breakfast or lost their train hurry breathless into Court. In the dim religious light of the hall robed figures move about silently or affect a jauntiness which is strangely out of harmony with the surroundings. The crowd increases to suffocation, and a nervous sense of expectation broods over the room. Presently there is a movement and a feeling that something uncommon is about to happen. There is heard the rumble of wheels, a carriage drives up, and a little man gets out, who is instantly surrounded by men in red livery, and is spirited away into a side-room. In a few minutes the little man reappears, clothed in purple and scarlet, a gorgeous creature among other gorgeous insects. "Silence" roars the usher, while the movement of chairs and the scraping of feet make a discord worthy of the tuning up in the opera. Every one stands up and tries to look over the front rows. Every one sits down without satisfying his curiosity. The voice of the usher is heard wailing "O yes," and the refrain is taken up by the Clerk of the Crown swearing in the jury to well and truly try and a true deliverance make of an unfortunate string of accused persons at the bar. At length all is in order, the jury are in their box, the prisoner is at the bar, and the Judge is on the bench. Then a learned looking man gets up and begins with "May it please your Lordship! and Gentlemen of the Jury!" very much as in the Queen's Speech the Queen turns from my Lords to the Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

With breathless attention we follow the proceedings, confident that we shall be enlightened as to the law on very difficult questions, and certain that the cases which will occupy the attention of Judge and jury will be of such importance and magnitude as will justify the exhibition of so much courtly ceremony and impressive formality. We are prepared for murders and manslaughters, treasons, stratagems, and broils, for the midnight assassin, and the bold burglar. But we are miserably deceived. The first case called on was one for causing death by a rash act. It was disclosed that the deceased was drunk and interfered with a cartman in his work. The cartman gave him a push, and he fell down and went home and died. The cartman explained the facts quite clearly and the Judge fined him ten rupees. Then two Europeans were brought up. In a jealous fit about some wretched woman one man had struck the other with a little knife and he was charged with causing hurt with a knife. The counter-charge against the other was adultery. These men had very sensibly shaken hands and declined to prosecute each other. They were both discharged. Then there was an angry husband who had punished his wife for disobedience, and had given her a superficial cut with a penknife. She ran away when the bystanders interfered. The man was charged with attempt to murder! The jury found him guilty of wounding with a knife, and he was sentenced to a few months' imprisonment. A woman followed charged with the murder of another woman. The latter was found dead in bed, and some of her clothes were found with the accused. She had been living with the deceased, and there was every reason to presume that the clothes had been given to her. Yet she was charged with murder! The Judge promptly stopped the case, and discharged the prisoner. A thief followed. Some leather had been stolen, and was found in a shop. The shopman said he had bought it from the accused. The Judge remarked the evidence was worthless, and the jury declared the man not guilty.

The public have a right to expect that the cases committed to the Sessions should be sufficiently weighed and considered by the Magistrates previous to committal. The ordinary business of the High Court and of a great part of the bar is usually suspended during its sitting and the demands made upon the police are exacting, and have a tendency to make them neglect their daily duty. Some fifty private gentlemen are obliged to attend day after day on the chance of being called to sit on the jury and the uncertainty upsets their arrangements for business. They are neither paid for their trouble nor thanked for their attendance. All the cases which we have noticed might have been disposed of by an intelligent and competent magistrate. It is impossible to suppose that where the facts were so simple that the Judge fined the man ten rupees, the Magistrate should not have had the intelligence and resolution to do so himself. Where there were counter-charges of adultery and hurt the cases were triable by the Magistrate, and the facts obviously were such as required lenient treatment. The husband might have had good cause for his anger and jealousy and the hurt was insignificant. What reason was there to shirk the responsibility of a case of an ordinary domestic squabble and to commit it to the Sessions. So in the case of the disobedient wife a petty quarrel and a hasty fit of anger are not indications of a murderous tendency, although the use of the knife was to be reprobated. The Judge marked his sense of the extreme penalty the man deserved by sending him to prison for nine months, which is a third of the sentence the Magistrate himself could have passed. The cases of theft and of murder were supported by such slender and insufficient evidence that the wonder is they were ever committed to the Sessions at all, and the Judge exercised a wise discretion in stopping them, and refusing to allow the public time to be wasted upon the investigation of shadowy possibilities. It is our duty to remind the Magistrates of this city that the public expect them to do their duty, and not the least part of that duty is to exert to the full the large powers vested in them by the law in all appropriate cases, and to carefully sift the evidence in all doubtful cases. To reject those which will not bear investigation, and to commit those only which should be committed because they are triable exclusively by the Sessions, or because their magnitude and importance demand that they should be committed. We regret to have to point to the cases of the last Sessions as notably deficient in the proper exercise of the power and discretion of the Magistrates.

ON that *vexata questio*, the rank and title of military officers, the majority of the Committee, which has just reported, while they are opposed to conferring "pure army titles" on medical officers, as some suppose, are in favour of the restoration of relative rank. They think the discontent caused by the Warrant of 1887 would be removed by re-establishing the old system with certain alterations in the titles. The plan they recommend is as follows:—

Present Title: "Medical Staff."	Proposed Rank and Title: Royal Medical Staff.	Relative Army Rank.
Surgeon-General	Surgeon-General..	Maj.-General
Deputy Surg-General..	Surgeon-Colonel ..	Colonel.
Brigade Surgeons and Surgeons-Major now ranking as Lieutenant-Colonels..........	Surgn.-Lt.-Colonel	Lt.-Colonel.
Surgeon-Major	Surgeon-Major.....	Major.
Surgeon	Surgeon-Captain... This rank to be given after three years' service as Surgeon-Lieutenant.........	Captain.
Surgeon	Surgn- Lieutenant.	Lieutenant.

As regards pay and allowances, they propose that the first fifty Surgeons-Lieutenant-Colonel should be precisely in the position of Brigade Surgeons, the same rule applying to the rest. The majority further recommend the retention of the right to retire after 20 years' service. Five out of the eight members of the Committee appear to be in favour of the change of nomenclature. The remaining three—Sir W. Crossman, Admiral Hotham, and Mr. Bartley—think that relative rank should be again granted, but are strongly opposed to any alteration in the existing medical titles. *Inter alia*, they point out that the adoption of the plan approved by the majority of the Committee would entail similar changes in the Navy, which would be most distasteful to all ranks of the Naval Service, including the medical officers themselves." This is a matter entirely for the Services themselves to settle, but to laymen it is difficult why there should be any more objection to styling a man a Surgeon-*Colonel* or Surgeon-*Lieutenant* than there is calling him a Surgeon-*General* or Surgeon-*Major*. Still sentiment carries great weight in a matter of this sort, and we doubt if the change will be made, at all events whilst Mr. Stanhope remains at the War Office. The strong disapproval he has several times publicly expressed of the proposal to confer "combatant titles" on non-combatant officers pretty plainly indicates his views on the subject. The minority who would leave the titles as they are make what to us is a novel suggestion, that medical officers should "bear on their uniform some distinguishing badge, such as the Geneva Cross." At present, we are told, their dress so closely resembles that of other branches of the Service that "mistakes are often made." By whom are the mistakes often made? Certainly not by military officers or soldiers, and it cannot matter very much whether other people are unacquainted with the Service distinctions of attire. Space will not permit us to enter at length into the other matters about which the Committee were divided in opinion. Suffice it to say that Mr. Bartley is seriously concerned at what he considers the excessive cost of the non-effective branch of the department, and instead of retaining the right to return after 20 years' service would increase the period to 30 years; that Dr. Balfour dissents from the recommendation that civil practitioners should be employed where practicable at small stations; and that the Chairman, together with Mr. Macnamara, disagree with the denunciation in the Report of the often-suggested proposal that a certain number of medical officers should be allowed to enter the Army for a short term of service. Into the arguments for and against the adoption of such a system we cannot now enter. There are other points in the Report to which we should have liked to call attention, but we must defer a more detailed notice. In the meantime, it would be interesting if some of those affected by the inquiry would give the public the benefit of their views on the questions in dispute. Such an expression of opinion may be useful in assisting the authorities at home in coming to a just and equitable conclusion.

THE proposal to select Sunday as the day for the despatch of the homeward mails from Bombay has brought to notice the great want of consideration shown by Australia to India in the matter of their mutual convenience, or inconvenience, and also the undue proportion that is paid by India, both in postage and subsidy, for the conveyance of the mails, as compared with that defrayed by the Colonies. There is another point which the present occasion makes it opportune to discuss, and that is the high rates of passenger fares to India, which are out of all proportion to those charged for conveyance to Australia. The P. and O. first-class fare from London to Bombay is £68 for a distance of 6,274 miles and the second-class fare is £35. But passengers are carried from London to Sydney, a distance of 12,145 miles—for from £60 to £70 first-class and from £30 to £35 second class. Taking the lowest of these fares, which is strictly admissible, as the one fare only is charged for all accommodation in the same vessels when they run to Bombay, we find that it pays the P. and O. Company to carry passengers 12,145 miles for £60. The fare to Bombay, calculated at the same rate, would not be £68 as it is now, but £31, or less than half. The second-class fare would drop in the same way to £17. The reason is plain. Australia possesses the advantage of the competition of the Orient Line; and the P. and O. Company has to arrange its fares so that while it attracts passengers to the Colonies by comparatively small rates, it puts on the utmost that it can expect from the Indian official, who is more or less bound to travel by their steamers in the absence of any competitive line which may be counted upon to despatch its steamers at frequent and regular intervals. Much is due to the great P. and O. Company, but that is no reason why they should be allowed to charge such heavy rates. The present opportunity might well be taken to agitate on the matter.

THE announcement that Eliza Cook is dead will serve only to remind our readers that a once favourite poetess was not dead years ago. Eliza Cook, who was born in 1818, has not been heard of by the general public certainly for the last twenty years. But pensioned lives are proverbially long, and Miss Cook, after completing upwards of seventy years, has passed away. Born in 1818, Miss Cook is described as "the daughter of a respectable tradesman in Southwark." Whilst still young she contributed to various periodicals, among them being the *New Monthly*, *The Metropolitan*, and *The Literary Gazette*. Her first volume of poems was published in 1840. These, according to a biographer, "at once attracted the attention of a not too critical public, and stamped her as a writer of great merit and originality." The Editor of *Men of the Time* declares that she more than sustained this favoured position in the journal which bore her name. This was issued from 1849 until 1854, "when, on account of failing health, it was given up, to the great regret of its readers." Under the title of "New Echoes and other Poems," the last collection of her works was produced in 1864, and Miss Cook obtained a literary pension the same year. Since then few people will have heard of her and have read little, but the short poems reproduced now and again in the school reading books and her best remembered sonnet "The Old Arm-Chair."

THE defendant in the case Petit *vs.* Cook, recently heard in Poona, complains that we have published only passages from the judgment which he considers unfavourable to him. As he has appealed against the judgment, it is evident that the defendant demurs to it as a whole. As a matter of fact we have in the exercise of our discretion condemned a very long document and given only the portions which seemed to have interest for those who stand in the relations of landlord and tenant. We have no personal bias in the matter.

THE Bank of Bombay has yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 4 per cent.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 24th September was 515, equal to a death-rate of 27·91 per annum per thousand as against 461 or 24·97 the previous year, and 444 or 28·04 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 1 died from small-pox; 2, measles; 9, cholera; 151, fevers; 69, phthisis; 60, diseases of the nervous organs; 24, diarrhœa; 19, dysentery; 74, affections of the respiratory system; 27, still-born; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 23, Brahman, 16; Bhatia, 7, Hindu of other caste, 256; Hindu outcaste, 37; Mussalman, 123; Parsi, 28; Jews, 2; Native Christians, 14; Eurasian, 2; European, 7. The total number of births registered was 334.

DR. A. D. POLLEN, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, brought to the notice of the High Court the irregular proceedings of Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Lawrence, Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum, in the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Dasharath Dhobie, who was convicted of disobedience of the orders of the Cantonment Committee, and fined Rs. 50, or in default to suffer eight days' rigorous imprisonment. The fine had been paid. It would appear that the Cantonment Committee passed a resolution, directing the accused's latrine to be removed to a more remote part of his compound, and it was for disobedience of this resolution that the accused was punished. The Cantonment Magistrate personally inspected the spot, and on the spot passed the order for the fine. Confounding his executive and his judicial functions, Dr. Pollen remarked, the Magistrate seemed to be under an impression that it was unnecessary to take evidence or to proceed according to law, and it seemed necessary to remind him that, when acting magisterially, he was quite independent of the Cantonment Committee. Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Candy, in disposing of the reference at the High Court yesterday, remarked that as there had been no trial at all, the conviction and sentence must be set aside as "illegal and unjust."

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE VACANCY FOR DUNDEE.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Mr. Leng, Liberal, has been elected without opposition to fill the vacancy at Dundee created by the death of Mr. Bottomley Firth.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.

LONDON, SEPT. 26

Advices from America report the occurrence of a fatal railway accident in Chicago.

Two trains collided owing to the driver of one of them being intoxicated while on duty.

Five persons were killed and ten injured.

DEATH OF ELIZA COOK.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Eliza Cook, the poetess, died yesterday.

CONTINUNANCE OF ANARCHY IN CRETE.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Athens correspondent of the *Daily News* writes that the state of affairs in Crete becomes daily more critical. Atrocities are increasing. Christians have been flogged and tortured.

The prisons, he says, are full of persons arrested for creating disturbances. Outrages on women are of frequent occurrence, yet the Turkish criminals go unpunished.

MOUSSA BEY.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

A Constantinople telegram says Moussa Bey's trial is still delayed.

THE BANK RATE.

LONDON, SEPT. 26, NOON.

The Bank rate has been raised to five per cent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

ATHENS, SEPT. 25.

In official quarters here the situation in Crete is regarded as alarming. Christians are hastily leaving the island in consequence of the maltreatment experienced at the hands of the Turkish troops.

THE COTTON CORNER.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Operative Spinners Society at Bolton has resolved to support the employers in defeating the cotton corner by obliging the men to leave off work for a fortnight in October.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM INTENDS VISITING TURKEY.

BERLIN, SEPT. 25.

It appears to be certain that the Emperor William, accompanied by the Empress, will visit Constantinople after attending the approaching royal marriage at Athens.

OUTRAGE IN SPAIN.

MADRID, SEPT. 25.

A petard exploded harmlessly to-day in a field beside the palace at San Sabastian, in which the Spanish royal family were staying at the time.

THE MAMLATDAR'S INDEMNITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, SEPT. 26.

The following telegram has been sent from here by the president of the public meeting held here to the Government of India :—"Public opinion here is strongly opposed to the slightest modification of the guarantee given by the Bombay Government. It should be scrupulously maintained in its entirely. The 3rd of October is considered too early a date for any expression of public views on the Indemnity Bill, which is not even yet published in the local *Government Gazette*."

MR. MACCARTIE'S CONDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 26.

Mr. Maccartie passed another very restless night last night, and is in great pain. Suffers occasionally from neuralgia and delirium.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 26.

Colonel Pemberton Commanding the Royal Artillery at Mian Mir, died of cholera at that station on Wednesday afternoon.

THE EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY.

It is believed that the majority of debenture-holders in the Egerton Woollen Mills are willing to accept the proposal that three lakhs of preference shares should be raised, and the mills worked by the Cawnpore Woollen Mills.

An adjourned meeting of shareholders will be held at Simla on the 7th October.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAHURI, SEPT. 26.

A public meeting to-day passed resolutions condemning as impolitic and unjust the reservation and discrimination in the mamlatdars' indemnity and praying the fulfilment of the promise in its integrity.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with homeward Indian Mails of the 20th inst., arrived here at 6 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 24.

The Anchor Line s. s. Nubia left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 26.

The French mail steamer Melbourne arrived here from Suez to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ „ „	6-3¼
40s Mule Twist	6-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97
per cent. French Rentes	86¼
per cent. Rupee paper	67
¼ per cent. „	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	11-16d.

POONA RACES.—FOURTH DAY.

The races were well attended. Again it was a bad day for the favourites.

1ST RACE.—The Pony Selling Race.—Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all Arab and and C-B ponies. Weight for inches raised one stone. Winner to be sold for Rs. 800 ; 4 lbs allowed or added for every Rs. 100 under or over this price. Maidens of the day allowed 7 lbs. Entrance 2 G M. To close and name the day before the race. The price at which the pony is to be sold must be stated in the entry. Distance ½ mile.

Mr Kook's Eva, 8st 2lbs, Robinson ... 1
Mr Farmer's Swift, 8st 4lbs, W Greenhalgh ... 2
Capt Hanwell's Balotra, 8st 8lbs, Kendall ... 3
Capt Stisted's Banker, 8st 12lbs, Owner ... 0
Mr Ali Abdoola's White Stockings, 8st 9lbs, Native ... 0
Mr S A W's Miskin, 8st 5lbs, Hobday ... 0
Mr Woolmer's Sunshine, 8st 4lbs, Vinall ... 0
Mr S A W's Mistake, 7st 9lbs, Ahmed ... 0
H H Aga Khan's Shayda, 7st 5lbs, Oomer ... 0
Mr Dignum's Main Top, 7st 3lbs, Monohan ... 0
Mr Derrington's Clever Boy, 7st 3lbs, Wool ... 0

Won by three-quarters of a length. Time—53½ seconds.

2ND RACE.—The Connaught Cup.—Value Rs. 750. A Handicap for all Arabs. The Handicap to be published on or before the day before the Race. Top weight not to exceed 11st. Distance 1 mile. Entrance 1st May, 2 G M ; July, 6 ; 1st Sept, 10. When the race will close with a sweeptakes of 5 G M, for each horse declared to start. The second horse to receive half the entrances, and the third horse to receive Rs. 200 out of the starting sweepstakes. Half forfeit of entrance if declared before the 10th Sept.

Love Lane Confederacy's Diamond, 8st 5lbs, Kendall. 1
Mr Farmer's Viceroy, 7st 5lbs, W Greenhalgh ... 2
Capt MacDougall's Prince, 9st 3lbs, Vinall ... 3
Mr Coverjee Ardesir's Nadershah, 8st 12lbs, Ramchurran ... 0
Mr Newton's Jassim 8st 10lbs, Robinson ... 0
Mr Skinner's Arabi Pasha, 8st 10lbs, Mr Locke ... 0
Mr S A W's Benevolence, 8st 2lbs, Ahmed ... 0
Mr M C M's Ringleader, 8st, Wetherall ... 0
Mr Percival's Hurricane, 8st, Killick ... 0
Mr Cosby's Shahab, 7st 11lbs, Monohan ... 0
Mr Bowen's Compomento, 7st 8lbs, Hobday ... 0
Mr Framji Dorabji's Raby, 7st 4lbs, Wool ... 0
Mr Suliman bin Dawood's Dick Turpin, 7st 3lbs, Gibbs ... 0
Mr Cursetjee's Grand Master, 7st, Native ... 0
Aga Jungee Shah's Cost Price, 7st, Native ... 0

Won by a length in the easy time of 1m. 51 secs.

3RD RACE.—The Merchants' Cup.—Value Rs. 500, presented by a few merchants of Poona. A Handicap for all Maiden Arabs. Distance 1¼ miles. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. The Handicap to be published the day before the race. Entrance 1st May, 2 G. M. ; 1st July, 4 ; 1st Sept, 8. With a sweepstakes of 3 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Four horses in different interests to start or the prize will be withheld. Half forfeit of entrance if declared before the 10th September.

Mr Framjee Dorabjee's Fareed, 8st, Kendall ... 1
Mr Newton's Rocket, 7st 10lbs, Robinson ... 2
Capt Hanwell's Revenge, 9st 3lbs, Mr Locke ... 3
Jasim bin Feed's Camel, 8st 10lbs, D Greenhalgh ... 0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's Baronet, 8st 1lb, Ebrahim ... m. 0
H H Aga Khan's Tenebreuse, 7st 11lbs, Oomer ... 0
Mr S A W's Young Sirhan, 7st 11lbs, Ahmed ... 0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's Duke 7st 7lbs, Wool ... 0
Aga Jungee Shah's Narrow Escape, 7st 5lbs, Native. 0
Mr Bowen's Toujour Pret, 7st, Hobday ... 0
Mr Farmer's Pilgrimage, 6st 3lbs, Native ... 0

Won by a length in the easy time of 2 m. 22 secs.

4TH RACE.—The Deccan Handicap.—Rs. 500. For all Arab and Country-bred horses. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards Entrance 4 G M, half forfeit. To close and name the day before the race. R C and A distance.

Mr S A W's Tory, 6st 9lbs, Gibbs ... 1
Mr Newton's Samuite, 8st 12lbs, Robinson ... 2
Mr Farmer's Napier, 8st 7lbs, W Greenhalgh ... 3
Mr Sulliman Dawood's Grand Duke, 8st 9lbs, T Kendall ... 0
Mr Newton's Sultan, 8st 1lb, Luchman ... 0
Mr Locke's Denmark, 8st 1lb, Killick ... 0
Mr Bowen's Crusader, 7st 12lbs, Monohan ... 0
Mr Kempton's Sairey Gamp, 7st 9lbs, Wool ... 0
Mr Cosby's Minton, 6st 9lbs, Hobday ... 0
Mr N Navrojee's Kismet, 6st 2lbs, Native ... 0

Won by three-quarters of a length. Time—2m. 53 secs.

5TH RACE.—Pony Stakes.—For all horses. Weight for age. Winners of previous seasons 5 lbs extra. If entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 allowed 7 lbs, six furlongs, Rs. 400 from the fund. Entrance 2 G M. Entries to be made before 1 o'clock to-day, Wednesday.

Mr Melton's Moab, 8st 9lbs, Killick ... 1
Mr Woolmer's Primus, 8st 9lbs, Vinall ... 2
Mr Ali Abdoola's Goldsborough, 9st, Kendall ... 3
Mr Kook's Magpie, 8st 9lbs, J Robinson ... 0

Won by two lengths. Time -1m. 20 secs.

6TH RACE.—The Bhavnagar Purse.—Rs. 1,000, presented by H H Sir Thakhat Singji, GCSI, Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, and Rs. 200 presented by H H the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, and Rs. 600 from the fund. For all horses got and foaled in the Bombay Presidency and the dominions of H H the Nizam including the Berars ; 3 years, 8 st ; ¾ mile entrances. Sweepstakes penalties and allowances, including those for the second and third horses as in the Joonaghur Cup. If 8 horses in bona-fide different interests start, the Rs. 600 added from the fund will be given ; if 4 or more in bona-fide different interests start, Rs. 300 only will be given.

The Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar's Twilight, 7st 4lbs, Hobday ... 1
Mr Locke's Iolanthe, 8st 1lb, Killick ... 2
Mr S A W's Satrunza, 8st, Bhiva ... 3

Won by a dozen lengths. Time—1m. 31 secs.

In the first and last races the favourites won, but in the others outsiders.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 25.

THE Horse Show, though a small one, has been in its way a success, and that we have had one, is entirely due to the energetic efforts of Major Macpherson. It was understood that Government had refused at first to allow the usual grant, but when it was pushed with such untiring zeal by the honorary secretary it became a *fiat accompli*. For the fancy classes there were fairly large entries, but in the breeders' classes these were rather small, and several prizes were withheld. Little notice was given to the latter classes, attention being all given to the entries for the fancy classes, which attracted exhibits from local celebrities. One fact to which attention might be given is that the jumping and other competitions in the fancy class might be done before the public. All that one interested in the show sees is the parade of the winners. If the adjudication in these competitions were left for the morning of the day the show was to be opened, the public would readily attend to view the proceedings, and this would prove a source of revenue —a point worth much consideration.

Probably owing to the absence of any formality the attendance of the public on the first day was very meagre, and it was only slightly better this evening, when the prize-winners were paraded before H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, who gave away the awards. The mares and stallions were all much admired. Next came the hunters, who were taken over the jump and ditch in grand style, and the display of the turn-outs, tandems, and pairs. In the former, Mr. Warden's attracted much admiration, and both Major Bisset's and H. R. H. the Duke's pair-horse turn-outs looked very well. His Royal Highness's piebald Punjabi horses were readily recognised. In taking Killarny over the wall Mr. Peyton had a fall, but neither he nor his horse was hurt. Mr. D'Lisle especially schooled his animals well, though he rushed the obstacles somewhat too much.

His Royal Highness then gave away the prizes, the natives making deep obeisances to him as they came up to take their bags of rupees, for the prizes were all in money. It was rather inclement during the evening, and soon after the departure of the Duke it rained very heavily.

ANOTHER attempt, it is understood, will be made after the holidays to launch the company in Calcutta for the manufacture of paper. Considering how the import of English paper is handicapped by exchange, it would certainly appear as if the present were a favourable moment for an extension of the industry. No paper-mill in India, it is said, has worked successfully during the first few years of its existence, but the special conditions of the trade, which differ in many important respects from those of the home industry, are now better understood, and the present venture, we are told, would have the advantage of experienced direction.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE SPORTS.

THE annual sports in connection with St. Mary's College took place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last in the spacious play-ground at the rear of the College. The object of the sports is to reward the studious and well-conducted scholars, and at the same time to instil into the less diligent ones a spirit of emulation, so that they may look back in after years with pleasure and delight to those happy times which they spent during their College course. Flags and banners gaily floated around the compound, and the bright expressions depicted on the faces of the boys, and the merriment with which they sported themselves fully convinced one that they were heartily enjoying themselves. The sports were opened early on Monday morning by the band of the College performing some pieces of music. Everything was carried through with remarkable success, and the boys will, no doubt, tender their best thanks to the able management of Rev. Br. Haggan and Father Schaeffer, their respective prefects, who were indefatigable in their efforts to bring the sports to a successful issue. A smart shower of rain fell in the early part of the day, which interfered with the sports for some time, but it was of short duration. The obstacle and sack races, which came off on Tuesday, were most amusing. The competitors for the obstacle race were, on reaching the suspended barrels through which they had to pass ere gaining the winning post, rather confused, as they strove to scramble through them in twos and threes. One of the barrels, though not very high from the ground, gave way beneath its burden, and its occupants rolled about considerably ere they freed themselves from their awkward position. The programme of the sports being brought to a finish, the boys on Wednesday evening sat down to a sumptuous treat. After dinner there was an entertainment, which terminated with a farce in one act, "the Dentist's Den," played by the boys. The first part of the programme, which consisted mainly of songs and choruses, ran very smoothly. The prominent feature of the entertainment was of "The Quack Doctor," by W. Finglas, who guaranteed that with one single drop of his patent medicine dropped in toothless gums a new set of teeth would spring forth in a single night like a bed of mushroom. "The Dentist's Den," a farce in one act, was played with much success, the performers acquitting themselves remarkably well, J. Williams as Mr. Jorkins and P. D'Cruz as Sam, his servant, acted well, the latter of whom possessed a considerable amount of humour, and kept up most of the fun. At the close of the farce the assembly broke up with the singing of "God Save the Queen."

THE BREACH OF THE GUARANTEE AND ITS EFFECTS.

THE Poona *Sudharak* writes to show that Lord Cross has overreached himself in the endeavours to uphold morality by a breach of faith and compares him unfavourably with Shivaji. Are not there in the Service many times eight officials who have been declared by Hanmantrao to have paid bribes to Mr. Crawford, but who have preferred not to make a confession of their guilt? These men will have to be allowed to continue in their present posts for the mere fact that it is not possible to obtain any evidence against them. But inasmuch as they stand before the public charged with a grave offence, it is but natural that public confidence in their morality should be greatly shaken. What then becomes of the idea of Lord Cross of having in judicial posts only men of the highest integrity and most stainless character? English historians vie with one another in denouncing the alleged treachery of Shivaji towards Afzulkhan. But the treachery of the British Government towards these unfortunate mamlatdars is infinitely worse. Shivaji never boasted of keeping a high standard of international morality, if we may use the term to designate the relations between the two races that were in his days struggling in this country for supremacy. The British Government is never tired of crying from the house-tops that one of the greatest blessings which it has conferred on this country is the high standard of morality which it has placed before the people. Shivaji was urged to his act by his devotion to a noble national cause. The British Government has been actuated in its conduct by the meanest of motives—namely, a desire on the part of Lord Cross to aviod disagreeable questions in Parliament. Shivaji's treachery was directed towards a foe ; the British Government has betrayed persons who, as has been admitted, did it a great service, and who confided, relying on its solemnly pledged word, their honour and their interests to its keeping.

MILITARY NEWS.

DEPUTY ASSIST. COMMISSARY A. SINCOCK has been permitted to return to duty.

LIEUT. H. A. LUARD, 2nd Northampton, has been allowed leave on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN J. H. BLAKESLEY and Lieutenant G. R. Richardson have been granted leave.

COLONEL J. M. BOYD, S.C., has been permitted to reside out of India from the 4th October next.

SECOND LIEUTENANT H. G. BROWN, 1st Manchester Regt., has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

LIEUT. G. C. F. SARTORIOUS, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

THE services of Colonel W. P. LaTouche, S.C., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

SECOND LIEUT. J. L. HARRINGTON, 2nd Middlesex Regt, has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

LIEUTS. S. GORE-BROWNE, R. W. Campion, and S. P. Sargent, of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, are promoted to the rank of captain.

LIEUT.-COL. J. F. WILLOUGHBY, S.C., has been granted six months' leave on private affairs ; Lieut. F. W. Wodehouse, two months, and Major T. A. Mackenzie, two months on medical certificate ; Captain F. R. H. Chapman, six months' medical certificate, and Col. J. M. Boyd, S. C., till October 4th, on private affairs.

THE following appointments in the Indian Naval Volunteers (Karachi Division) are gazetted :—Mr. S. W. Anderson to be Lieutenant, Mr. T. Ward, second lieutenant ; Messrs. W. Sangster, J. H. A. Ingram, and A. Brown, Engineers ; Assistant Surgeon E. Mackenzie to be Honorary Surgeon on the personal staff of H. E. the Viceroy.

MUD SPORTS.—THURSDAY, SEPT 26.

TENT-PEGGING.

Barton ... 1
Steel ... 2
Brooks ... 3

TAKING POLO BALLS OFF POST.

Barton ... 1
Foulkes ... 2
Fleming ... 3

RUN UP AND RIDE BACK RACE.

Dick ... 1
Brooks ... 2

SPIRAL RACE.

Barton ... 1
Steel ... 2

UMBRELLA RACE.

Barton ... 1
Steel ... 2

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 26.—Pressure has increased everywhere. The change generally is slight and unif rm, hence the general distribution is same as yesterday. The depression over the Bay has contracted in size, and the slighter pressure is highest in the south of the Bay. Winds are north-westerly down the Gangetic plain and along the west coast of the Bay from the Sandheads to Madras. Slight cyclonic movements over the north-east of the Bay. Elsewhere wind is variable. Temperature has generally risen, except in the north-west of the Punjab, and high for the season. Rain has fallen in Burma and the west and centre of the Indian peninsula. None elsewhere.

LAST year there were forty-six mill factories and presses at work in the Calcutta Presidency Division, which gave employment to upwards of fifty thousand persons. The principal additions during the year were a new bone-crushing factory and two new cotton mills, while one of the older mills had doubled the number of its spindles. There was a large increase in the outturn of manufactured jute, the total value of which was estimated at upwards of twenty-one crores.

MADRAS LIGHTHOUSES.

THE sea-board of the Madras Presidency was, at the close of the last official year, lighted by twenty-nine lights exhibited from masonry columns, flagstaves, and poles. Eight of these are merely harbour lights exhibited as guides to anchorages. Since the submission of the annual report, another small harbour light has been exhibited at Cuddalore, and the light at Beypore has been discontinued. Of the leading lights two are of the first order, having a range of visibility in fine weather extending to twenty miles. One is of the second order, and nearly equal in power to the "first-order lights, but having a smaller range, owing to the low height of the column from which exhibited. Of the remaining lights, eighteen in number, the majority are of the fourth order, and dioptric, *i. e.*, illuminated by lenses. Of the rest some are catoptric—depending on reflectors only for their lighting power, and a few are catadioptric, a combination of the two methods of illumination as indicated by the name. With a few exceptions, all the lighthouses were inspected during the year by the Presidency Port Officer ; but the Chief Engineer was unable to accompany him as usual. The joint inspection was also found impracticable in the previous year. The arrangement seems to be a most inconvenient one ; and the end in view would, the *Madras Mail* thinks, be attained by the P. W. D. officer of the division in which a lighthouse is situated, making arrangements to meet the Presidency Port Officer while inspecting a lighthouse, or deputing an assistant of experience to do so. An important feature of the year's administration was the great reduction in the expenditure of oil at Santipilly. Next to the wages of the establishment, the supply of oil is the principal item in the annual cost of a lighthouse and when, as in the present instance, a reduction by one-half has been so successfully carried out, and in addition to economy, an improvement to the light has resulted, it appears strange that Government has not thought fit to make some remark of approval. The saving is equivalent to above 25 per cent. of the total annual expenditure of the lighthouse.

The total expenditure on lighthouses of the year shows a decrease over that of the previous year by Rs. 1,500, though the extra cost of establishment for a new light had to be met ; the expenditure on stores has also been reduced, and the report generally shews that the supervision during the year has been careful and efficient. The new light exhibited at Manapad Point in the Tinnevelly District, has not proved a success, and a better apparatus has been sanctioned. It was unfortunate that a light of this description was not obtained in the first instance. The illuminating apparatus is of the sixth order, but the expenditure of oil is the same as that of a fourth-order light, so that beyond a small saving in the original cost of apparatus, no advantage has been gained, and this slight advantage can in no way compensate for the drawback arising from the inefficiency of the light. A new light is proposed for Point Calimere, and as it is unnecessary that it should be of long range, the discarded Manapad apparatus might be utilised there. It is desirable that in future no leading light should be of inferior power to that of a fourth-order dioptric, and some of the present lights of that class might be replaced by more powerful ones, notably those at Point Divi and Hope Island. Commanders of vessels have, as a rule, reported favourably on the lights throughout the year. The superiority of kerosine oil as an illuminant has been demonstrated by its general adoption ; the lighthouse at Madras being the only one among the principal lights which uses cocoanut oil. Some experiments were made a few years ago, with a view to the substitution of kerosine ; but owing to the peculiar character of the apparatus it did not prove successful ; but there is little doubt that eventually the change will be brought about. It is worthy of note that the lighthouses of this Presidency were the first to adopt kerosine oil, and did so in the face of adverse reports from other presidencies, which contained details of various disasters resulting from its use. This correspondence took place thirteen years ago, and up to date no accident has attended its use in this Presidency, while the economy resulting has been great. A scheme for the reorganisation of the various lighthouse establishments in Madras is under consideration.

THE "HORSE" PARACHUTE DESCENT.

A CALCUTTA paper of the 23rd says :—"Although the balloon show was advertised to take place on Saturday, it had to be postponed at the last moment. The fact is that the projectors in their desire to assemble a large crowd have overshot the mark, and the Commissioner of Police has found it necessary to put down his foot and insist upon a correct and explicit programme of the proceedings being put before the public in order that there may be a perfect understanding. It is urged that if a crowd of many thousands is brought together in the expectation of seeing a 'live' horse carried up by a balloon and dropped, it is not likely to be pleased with a dummy performance : on the contrary it may be expected to express its disapproval to the arrangement in a rather too violently striking manner. Of course, if a proper announcement of the dummy performance is sufficient to bring a crowd together (and we think it is), then no one has a right to complain. But it cannot be said that the projectors have so far managed this well. First, they proposed to send up a live horse ; and when this was forbidden they wished to substitute an unfortunate bear. Finally they come down to a dummy horse and its rider ; but all the time the distribution of the original handbills is going on, and the natives who cannot read English have no means of ascertaining that there has been any change in the original programme. This was the situation at the end of the week, and the projectors had been told that if they did not make their modified programme widely known, no police would be allowed to attend. Taking no notice of this warning, the parachutists did their best on Saturday morning to proceed with their arrangements. But it was all in vain, for the Gas Company refused under the circumstances to supply the gas : the word was 'No police, no gas.' So the show had to be postponed ; and application was then made to the police for permission to give the 'dummy' performance on Tuesday, The Commissioner agreed to give police, now that the programme had been duly explained in the advertisement. So it is now to be Tuesday, with the 'dummy,' and there will therefore be no fear of offending the sensibilities of the most tender-hearted."

PRINCE ALBERT VICTORS VISIT TO MADRAS.

THE Madras Club, writes the local *Mail*, has resolved to invite H. R. H. Albert Victor, K.G., to a ball at the Club House, on his return to Madras from his sporting expedition to Travancore. Wednesday, the 18th December—the anniversary, by the way, of the embarkation at Madras of the Prince of Wales, K.G., in the Serapis for Calcutta, in the year 1875—is the date that has been conditionally selected for the ball. The Club gave a ball in honour of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K. G., on the 25th March 1870, and it also gave a ball to the Prince of Wales on the 16th December 1875. The "best club in Asia" distinguished itself greatly on both occasions, and so pleased was the Heir-Apparent by its reception of himself, that he asked the President to allow him to take lunch with the Committee on the day following the ball. His suggestion, we need hardly say, was most proudly complied with, and a tiffin worthy of a king was set before His Royal Highness in the Club Library. The Club is now lit throughout by electricity, and effects in illumination and decoration are practicable which were not dreamt of in 1875. The maxim that what Club undertakes to do at all it should do thoroughly well, which governed its proceedings when entertaining the Prince Albert Victor's uncle and father, is sure to animate the Club when His Royal Highness becomes its guest.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Marseilles with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr James Henderson — Mr C Galton
Lt J R Harvey — Mr Eaglesome

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Van Engen and infant — Mrs Craighton
Mr R Watson
Miss C Brooks — Mr Donovan

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr H D Dickie — Mr and Mrs E Gibson
Capt R G Jones — Mrs Roloff and infant
Mr S J Sargant — Capt Westmorland
Mr W K Eddis — Mrs Beauclerk

The following passages are engaged :—

Per s s. Oriental, Captain E. Stewart, 4th October 1889.

FOR LONDON—Mrs Darling and child, Mrs Patch and infant, Major R C B Lawrence, Mrs Oliver and two children, Capt and Mrs Anderson and two children, Mr and Mrs W C Lewis, Mrs J Simpson, Mrs Saunders and 3 children, Mr H Laskari, Mr J Reed, Mrs Taylor, Mr E Rule, Lady A Fitzgerald and 2 children, Mrs Oliver, Miss Bissell, and Mr and Mrs R Walton.

FOR BRINDISI—Mrs Collen and child, Surg-Maj Scully, and Mr and Mrs R G Thomson and 2 children.

SIR RAYMOND WEST ON EDUCATION IN INDIA.

DISTRIBUTING the prizes at the Poona Soldiers' Institute to the pupils of the St. Mary's and the Bishop's High Schools on Tuesday, the Hon. Sir Raymond West said in the course of an address to the successful competitors :—

A great French savant, who was also an examiner in the Ecole Polytechnique, through which, as you may perhaps know, all boys intended for the army have to pass, said to a friend that it was the most trying situation one could be placed in. All these young men, he said, come here with high aspirations, what infinite toil and hope and self-denial are involved in their preparation, and even many of them I am doomed to reject, and perhaps thus cast a blight over their lives. Something of the same tender interest I must feel when I think of the honest exertions and the possible disappointment to be realized in the young people now before me. But here the boys and girls beyond the common accidents of life need give no special anxiety to their teachers. They are well trained to rectitude, and I trust that scholars so brought up and so reputed will behave in after life in such a way that their conduct may reflect credit on the schools and give joy to them. When these schools were started it was under many disadvantages, and the progress they have since made is highly satisfactory. We must rejoice that the six boys who were sent up at the last matriculation examination all passed, and that five of them have obtained, employment while the fifth is pursuing a higher course of study. The Government of India has lately issued a circular order relative to education in morals and as a part of a wholesome school course gymnastics is mentioned. The sound discipline and generally emulous and worthy spirit these schools show, according to the official reports, seem to have anticipated the standard set by the highest authority. I would strongly recommend both teachers and pupils in Native schools to come and look at such schools as those before us and try to seize the central spirit of their great success. The Government of India have almost reiterated some words used by me in an address as Chancellor of the University that little was to be gained from the mere use of deductive treatises on morals without life and attraction for their students. It is generally the teaching that makes the school. Get men and women of fine generous feeling and lofty character as instructors, and then the pupils are fitted for after life, without it they remain dead and ineffectual. We must congratulate Mr. Macnee and the Sisters on their labours. We may well suppose that God's blessing has attended their endeavours. This is the place and theirs is the work where such a blessing might most certainly be looked for. In Poona we are surrounded by an intellectual and highly gifted race. Under the fine system of British Government the members of this race are everywhere pushing forward in keen competition aspirant for all the prizes of life. These are the men you boys will have to meet and at least to equal in practical resources. When one perceives their high mental endowments the question cannot but arise of how it was that in two thousand years they had not done more for themselves and for humanity. It could not be through mental inferiority, it must needs have been in some moral deficiency, some want of just standards or of moral form by which such standards could be attained. In this respect when we look round an English school of a high class we cannot but be struck with its superiority. It has placed before it tradition and living illustration of a high standard. You boys and girls will have to aim at such a standard in your competitions in life with the intellectual races of India. It is by this you must win from those who else must gain as you flag. Not only as Englishmen—Englishmen in blood—but as Christians this high standard of morality must ever be your guide and your aspiration. It is the very life and soul of education, and without it your lives will be barren of all good.

These ideas are what this occasion has suggested to me. The Government aids all institutions entitled to get help. These schools winning what they are strictly entitled to look the whole world in the face. Solvent, self-reliant and successful pupils must make the school their own. Set up self-reliance as the rule of your life, and so reflect back honor on the institutions which taught you so invaluable a lesson. With regard to the studies, I should like to see those directed in the future definitely to practical ends. But for practical education we must always lay a good foundation of general requirements. I hope the studies here will be so directed, for as western ideas develope in the country and corresponding habits and occupations grow up so will new fields open out, and those who do not so fit themselves for them will by and bye find themselves stranded. Boys of European blood and traditions in this country have a natural calling to such studies and training as I have indicated. In the school course about to be finished at fifteen they should throw themselves with national ardour into the preparations for active life. In advocating such studies, I do not undervalue higher education. I will not dwell on the manifold blessings it offers ; you must fit yourselves for your own sphere. But let not that wean you wholly from higher and less material interests. Our life of many sided business is not all in all. In the religious system you have an instruction from day to day on which I need not dwell, but I recommend you all to cultivate an ideal. Such words are more necessary, in a military station like Poona, than elsewhere. The great Napoleon said let me never have an officer under me who frames pictures in his mind. A stern and simple view of physical facts was what he thought necessary. For military as for material purposes this is probably the best, but for the manifold phases of civil life it is insufficient. The soldier himself rigid, and as matter of fact, in his professional sphere may benefit as a man by expansion and sympathy outside it, and for those who are not soldiers some ideal of attainment and improvement is always necessary to this perfection of their lives. In Europe last year I met a venerable Professor under whom I myself had sat. His advice to his students was, "Young men, read good books, keep good company, speak good words. In these you have whole system of self-education." I say the same to you, boys. By good words I do not mean merely the avoiding of foul language, but the choice for all purposes and on all occasions of the fittest expressions. This itself affords a valuable training in thought and taste, and the endeavour always to speak as the great masters of our language would speak must bring you more and more into harmony with them in thought as well as in words, and fit you more and more for such noble company.

SOME time ago Maganlal Dowlutram and Motilal Rameshwur, classers in the Ahmedabad Revenue Survey Department, were convicted by Mr. P. H. Dastur, First-class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, of taking illegal gratifications on two different occasions, and were sentenced for each offence to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each, or in default to suffer one month's additional rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Aston, the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, upheld the convictions and sentences. On appeal to the High Court, Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine, whose judgments have been already published at length, confirmed the conviction and sentence on the first prisoner on the second charge, and on the second prisoner on the first charge ; but differed in opinion as to whether the first prisoner was guilty on the first charge, and the second guilty on the second charge. Their lordships, therefore, under sections 429 and 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code, laid the case and their opinions before Mr. Justice Bayley, who, after hearing the respective pleaders for the accused, delivered a judgment, agreeing with the decision of Mr. Justice Jardine, that the accused should be discharged, as the evidence against them was that of accomplice-witnesses. The Court subsequently passed an order that the accused should be discharged with regard to the respective charges on which the difference of opinion arose.

IN India a belief prevails that a wounded cobra which escapes will sooner or later avenge itself on the man who caused the injury "wherever he may go or whatever he may do." In China, writes Dr. Macgowan, not only does this superstition exist, but it is also thought that if slain the spirit of the murdered cobra haunts his destroyer in the most uncomfortable manner for the rest of his earthly life. The moral is that man had better leave snakes alone altogether. It might be supposed that he would do so in China at any rate. But he does not. Cobras are said to be actually diminishing in that country, because, after all, the farmers prefer the methodical slaughter of their poultry and fatted dogs when required for the table, to the casual but complete destruction of the whole contents of their farmyard in a single night by an intrusive cobra. The love of the almighty dollar is greater than the fear of daimon or devil.

THE s. s. Assam, with the English mails of the 13th instant, is expected to reach Bombay by daylight on Monday morning.

THE Rev. H. N. Midwinter, M.A., has been granted a month's extension of leave on medical certificate.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Wednesday evening to further consider the proposition of Mr. Hargrave, who on the day previous had proposed the institution of a diploma in agriculture. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, presided.

PROPOSED DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE.

Mr. James Jardine said he did not like, as a member of the Syndicate, and as one who had been connected with the University of Cambridge, to give a silent vote on the proposition they had been considering. They were asked to make a radical change, and he considered that those who had proposed this change should at least satisfy them as to the expediency of it. The day before he had listened, with an open mind, to the speeches of the gentlemen who had advocated this new departure, and had listened in vain for any good reasons which would justify the founding of the diploma in agriculture, and in vain had he listened for a proof of the statement that there were any considerable body of people anxious and clamouring for it. Mr. Ozanne had approached the subject from the point of view of a Director of Agriculture rather than from that of a Fellow of this University. (Applause.) No one denied the fact that he had stated that it was desirable to have trained agriculturists in the country but when he had spoken of the University being in any way bound to make a change in its institutions, and when it came to his informing them of how that change would affect the country, the speaker was of opinion he had failed. He had thought they would have heard something on the practical side of the question from Dr. Cooke. There were three things to his mind that they should be satisfied on before giving their assent to the proposition ; that a number of students would come up for these examinations ; that these students were clamouring at their doors for this diploma ; and that there were sufficient means of instructing these students. Only one speaker had addressed them on the practical side of the question, and he had gathered from him that there was only one agricultural institution in this presidency, and that was the College of Science at Poona. Dr. Cooke had told them that Government had handed over to him a certain amount of land to be used as experimental farms, but he had not told them how many students there were at these farms, and how many would be candidates for this diploma if it were granted. From this fact he would conclude that there was not a large number of people who were debarred from coming forward to obtain this diploma. As he had said there seemed to be only one institution in the country, which gave instruction in agricultural subjects. If that were so, why did not the students get a certificate of proficiency from the principal of that college? In what way would they be prejudiced if they got a diploma from Dr. Cooke? Government ought to be satisfied with a certificate from a gentleman who was competent to give his opinion on the efficiency of a student. He did not consider it was the function of the University to grant a diploma in any particular line of culture in which a student might wish to advance himself, but to foster science generally. They had been told not to listen to those who addressed them with a preconceived notion of the functions of a University. In other words, that they were not to consider the matter from the point of view of a University, but from the point of view of the Government of the country or some other point of view. They should remember in approaching the matter that the dignity of the country was involved, and that they were departing from the precedents of the English Universities, even from that of the London University, on which it was said they were modelled. He would take a personal illustration. Mr. Ozanne had gone to Cirencester and studied agriculture, but he had not got a diploma. He had not asked Oxford or Cambridge to grant him a degree or diploma, why could not the same be done in India? A certificate of proficiency was sufficient in England, why should it not be so here? He would also remind them that even if the diploma were granted that, for some years at least, the same gentlemen who were professors in the Agricultural College would be the examiners, and would eventually have to grant the diploma themselves. (Laughter and applause.) He was under the impression that it would be far better to have agricultural subjects included in the science course than to have a special diploma with the curriculum which was submitted for their approval. In that curriculum they would see several subjects which would not be of the slightest use to the agriculturist. He thought the curriculum itself would lead them to reject the proposition. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Latham said he had listened in vain for any reasons which should induce them to vote for the proposition. An agriculturist should have a practical training, and the curriculum before them did not in any way provide for that. The candidate was required to come up and answer certain questions on paper, so that a man might pass his examination with flying colours, and yet be more ignorant of a cow or horse than a country lad on a gentleman's estate in England. As it was, most of the members felt that they were merely buffeting the air in discussing the matter, but it was well that it should be so discussed, as when it was thrown out they could then come to them with a scheme which was better adapted to the real requirements of the case. His objections to the proposed measure were two-fold. He objected to the University teaching a subject based on handicraft like the one before them, and he objected to the scheme of study which was laid before them, as one wholly defeating the object which it was intended to serve. A few precedents had been cited. Dr. Cooke had said that Oxford was interested in agriculture, because it had a Professor of Rural Economy ; but Oxford was not merely an examining body like this one, and encouraged original research. It did not however, grant a degree in this subject. Edinburgh was also cited, but Edinburgh did what he should like to see done here —it treated all agriculture as science and had a scientific examination in it. Then Mr. Kirkham had said that the London University was a model of this University. That was so. But the studies of the London University were based on the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the only thing was that it was an examining and not a teaching University.

Mr. Kirkham : Pardon me, sir, the argument was this. The University of Bombay is modelled on the University of London. But the University of London has been the great innovating University, and has even led the older Universities in the paths of innovation. Therefore, we in Bombay, if sufficient cause be shown, need not shrink from introducing a useful innovation merely because the older universities have done nothing of the kind. We are free to act as we think best.

Mr. Latham : Certainly, if sufficient cause be shown

Mr. Latham then said that if that were so, it amounted to this, that the Bombay University was modelled on the London University, and should follow its example. The London University did not grant degrees or diplomas in agriculture ; therefore, the Bombay University should grant a diploma in agriculture. There seemed something strange in that which those gentlemen versed in logic would set right by supplying the word *not*. (Laughter.) Mr. Latham, continuing, said that if they granted the diploma in agriculture, merely on the grounds of its importance to India, they would also have to grant one in forestry or mining, which were equally important. It seemed to him that the course of studies laid down was bad. He could not conceive any man would go through it for the love of agriculture. They taught him a smattering of several things which the College of Science could teach him thoroughly. (Laughter.) The only class of people who would go through it would be those seeking Government employment, and their Chancellor had repudiated the idea of that University holding examinations for the purpose of getting the successful candidates into Government service. (Loud applause.)

The Rev. Father Meyer said that it was not right to call this propositio a new one, for out of the 3,000 candidates who came up for matriculation about 900 passed, out of whom about 200 went to college, and the others, armed with the matriculation certificate, obtained employment in the city. Then the University had recently taken upon itself to examine in the Final School Examination, and the object of this examination was simply to allow the candidate to get Government service on salaries ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 a month. (Hear, hear.) If that was so, he did not see how they could refuse the proposed diploma. He did not see the great difference between the certificate which was to be given in the Final School Examination and the certificate which was then asked for. (Applause.)

Dr. Balchandra agreed with Dr. Weir in saying "beware of the lawyers" when they gave their opinion on a subject of scientific importance. Agriculture was of very great importance, and it had been said that a man who was able to produce two grains of corn instead of one was a benefactor of his country, and in that connection he was forced to admit that lawyers and doctors were only a necessary evil. (Laughter.) Although they were useful otherwise, Mr. Ozanne had said that the agricultural resources of the country were greatly falling away, and on a subject like that he thought that gentleman was in a better position to judge than Mr. Caird, who was only a globe-trotter. They had been told that the subject of agriculture should be taught in technical schools; but what was required for scientific agriculture in this country were men who would be able to give

an impulse to the mind of the ryot. It was only in that way that the agricultural classes would be improved. There was an impression on the minds of the speakers that the diploma was to be given to the ryots, but the fact was that it was to be conferred on men who would help the ryot. The reason the London University did not grant a diploma in agriculture was because there was a Royal Agricultural Society in England which did so; but as there was no such society in India, the University ought to give the encouragement which was needed.

Mr. P. M. Mehta in supporting the proposition said a great deal had been said about the function of a University which was said to be to teach general culture, but was that what it had been doing in the matter of Civil Engineering, which was no more than a branch of science applied to a certain profession, and yet they had granted a degree in that! And what were they asked then to do? Exactly the same thing. It was certainly a great thing to build houses and bridges; but it was a greater to have a branch of science applied to agriculture. (Applause.) It was admitted that agriculture was a good thing, and they had been told that it could be taught in technical schools; but what was to prevent a man who had been taught at a technical coming to that University and saying "I have been taught, test me, and see if I have been taught properly; if so, put your stamp of approval on me?" (Loud applause.) That would be in perfect conformity with the practice of the University.

Professor Selby said that it should be remembered that the lawyers who were members of that Senate did not give their opinion as lawyers merely but as gentlemen of high University culture. The University in this Presidency was only about thirty years old, and he thought it was natural that they should look for guidance to the European University, which had the experience of centuries and which, as they saw, did not grant these diplomas. In his opinion practical and theoretical knowledge ought to be distinct. The technical school should concern itself with the former, and the University should look after the latter. Apart from that, the curriculum laid down for this diploma was absolutely inadequate. Portions of science were tacked on to the subjects proper, which would be of no use to the students in their profession. As to the statement that the people who took the diploma would help the ryots he denied it. He had thirteen years' experience in teaching, and he should like to have a single instance of a graduate who had tried to impress himself on the mind of the ryot. (Laughter.)

Mr. Phatak said that agricultural classes had been attached to rural schools for the last decade at least and were attended numerously. So in instituting the diploma they were not providing for imaginary students, but for boys of real flesh and blood. (Laughter.) Agriculture was of paramount importance to India, as four-fifths of the population were agriculturists. They should not take the English Universities as their model, as England was a manufacturing and not an agricultural country.

Mr. Telang in opposing the proposition said it could not be said of him, as it had been said of other gentlemen who had opposed it, that they had pre-concieved notions of what a University ought to be. He was sorry to say that he had not had the privilege of being either at Oxford or Cambridge. With regard to the Civil Engineering question raised by Mr. Mehta he would say that that was established by an Act of Indian Legislature and not by the University. As regards the Final School Examination he had always been opposed to that measure; but because they had made a mistake once, that was no reason why they should make a mistake again. (Hear, hear.) He did not think that the institution of the diploma would improve agriculture. They were told that the diploma was not intended for the ryots; then would urban men like himself, who would not be able to work in a field, be required to pass the examination and impress the ryots? (Laughter.) The science degree had been instituted in the time of Sir Richard Temple, and since then only nineteen graduates had availed themselves of it. No one would go through the course laid down in the agricultural curriculum unless it was that they got employment through it, and where except in the agricultural department were they to get employment? There were no landholders in the country who could employ them. A great deal had been said about the importance of agriculture in India, but he wanted India to be something more than an agricultural country; he would like to see it also a manufacturing country. (Loud applause.)

The Senate then adjourned.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

HYDERABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

An annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Elphinstone Circle, the Hon. Sir D. M. Petit presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—Your directors have the pleasure to report that the earning for the half-year ending 30th June last are satisfactory. The net profits earned amount to Gt. Rs. 40,682-5-1, and this with the balance of Gt. Rs. 442-14-8 carired over from the previous half-year makes a total of Gt. Rs. 41,125-3-9, which the directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—(a) In payment of a further dividend on 700 shares at Gt. Rs. 80 per share, Gt. Rs. 21,000; (b) as bonus to certain of the company's employes Gt. Rs. 780; (c) to be written off depreciation account Gt. Rs. 19,250; (d) balance to be carried forward to next half-year's profit and loss account, Gt. Rs. 95-3-9,—total Gt. Rs. 41,125-3-9. The above distribution of profit will, it is hoped, meet with the shareholders' approval.

The following statement shows the quantity of yarn and cloth sold during the half-year under review as compared with the previous half year:—July to December 1888, yarn sold 5,77,250 lbs., cloth sold 1,44,221 lbs. 13 oz.; January to June 1889, yarn sold 5,96,257 lbs. 4 oz.; cloth sold 1,63,149 lbs. 8 oz. The machinery, building, mill stores, and yarn and cloth stocks are as before insured for Gt. Rs. 7,50,100, and the cotton stock is fully covered by insurances for Gt. Rs. 2,00,000. The retiring director on the present occasion is Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy, who is eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and audited accounts for the half-year ending 30th June 1889 were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share was declared payable on and after the 30th inst. Mr. Rehmoobhoy Hubibhoy, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Messrs Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna and Furdoonjee Ardesir Cursetjee were re-elected auditors, with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The thanks of the meeting were given to the chairman and directors for their able management of the affairs of the company. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office 2, Dalal Street, Mr. Damodhardas Tapidas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following is the directors' report:—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts for the year ending 30th June 1889, showing a profit of Rs. 99,027-4-2, including the balance of Rs. 1,034-3-6 brought forward from last year's account, out of which an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 25 per share has been paid for the first half-year, absorbing Rs. 44,775, and leaving a balance of Rs. 54,252-4-2, which they recommend to appropriate as follows:—In payment of a dividend at Rs. 20 per share for the second half-year, Rs. 35,820; transfer to insurance fund in terms of the Articales of Association, Rs. 2,000; for depreciation of machinery, Rs. 15,000; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 1,432-4-2—total Rs. 54,252-4-2. Your directors beg to state that as mentioned in their last report 31 ring frames, containing 8,128 ring spindles and 3 pairs of mules, containing 4,500 spindles, are already working, and they have now commenced to renovate the blow-room and card-room machinery. A portion of the machinery for these departments has arrived and is in course of erection, and when the remainder has been put up your mill will be renovated. All the alterations necessary in the blow-room building to meet the new requirements have been effected. The weaving department is now fully working, and your directors expect that it will prove remunerative. It is the intention of your directors to dispose of the surplus land this company possesses, say, about 35,000 square yards, and to apply the proceeds thereof towards defraying the cost of new machinery already ordered out; which proceeding they trust will meet with your approval. Yours mills, together with the stock-in-trade, have been insured for Rs. 14,22,500. Your directors regret to report the untimely death of Mr. Pranjeevan Sewram, who had been on the board of your company for the last two years; his place is filled up by Mr. Gordhandas Sewram, and they have also appointed Mr. Vizbhucandas Atmaram as an additional director, and you are asked to confirm both these nominations. In conclusion your directors beg to bring to your notice that the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, Limited, is working remuneratively, and its produce now finds a better market, and the future prospects of this industry are very encouraging.

The directors' report and accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share was declared payable on and after the 2nd prox. The appointments made by the board of Messrs. Vizbhucandas Atmaram and Goverdhandas Sewram as directors were confirmed. The retiring directors, Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy and Dyabhoy Tapidas, were re-elected directors. Messrs. M. R. De Quadros and Jamnadas Purmandas were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The best thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the chairman, directors, and the secretaries and treasurers, for their able and satisfactory management of the company's affairs. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Candy.)

IMPERATRIX vs. DADABHOY DINSHAH AND SHAPURJEE ADURJEE.

There was an error with regard to the order which, it was stated yesterday, their lordships had made in the case. Their lordships did not order the record and proceedings to be sent for, but held, on looking at all the circumstances of the case, that they saw no reason to interfere with the decision arrived at by Mr. Steward, the Sessions Judge of Thana. Mr. Inverarity's application that the papers in the case be sent for was, therefore, rejected.

AN "ILEGAL AND UNJUST" CONVICTION.

IMPERATRIX vs. DASHARATH DHOBIE.

This was a reference to the Court by Dr. A. D. Pollen, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, with regard to a decision of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Lawrence, Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum, who, in August last, convicted the accused of disobedience of the orders of the Cantonment Committee, and fined him Rs. 50, or in default to suffer eight days' rigorous imprisonment. The fine was paid.

It appeared that in consequence of a petition presented by the accused to Dr. Pollen in Court he called for the record and proceedings, including the police papers, if any, and requested the Contonment Magistrate to report under what law, or section of the law, the accused was convicted and sentenced, and whether any evidence was recorded in Court in presence of the accused. The Magistrate did not send any record or proceedings, but submitted a report only. A copy of the register furnished by the accused with his application showed that the record was defective. It did not specify the law or section of the law under which the offence was punishable, nor did it contain the prisoner's plea. It did not specify what orders of the Cantonment Committee were disobeyed. It mentioned the head constable of the Belgaum Cantonment as being the complainant, but apparently no formal complaint was recorded. From the Magistrate's report, Dr. Pollen said, it would appear that the accused was punished in accordance with rule 1 of chapter 3 of the Cantonment Rules for a breach of rule 9 of the same chapter. This was quite a different offence from that described in the register, namely, "disobedience of the orders of the Cantonment Committee." Mere disobedience of orders, Dr. Pollen said, was not a criminal offence unless it involved a breach of the rules. From the facts reported by the Magistrate it was obvious that rule 9 did not apply; but from the accompaniment to his report it would appear that the Cantonment Committee passed a resolution purporting to be issued under section 29, chapter 4 of the Cantonment Rules, directing the dhobie's latrine to be removed to a more remote part of his compound; and it was for disobedience of this resolution that the dhobie seemed to have been punished. Section 29 of chapter 4 did not empower the Cantonment Committee to pass such a resolution; and even if it did, the mode of enforcing an order under that section was not by criminal proceedings. Again, it was clear from the Magistrate's report that no regular proceedings were held, such as were necessary in the case of summons-cases summarily dealt with. The Magistrate personally inspected the spot, and on the spot passed the order for the fine. This was highly irregular. The Magistrate, confounding his executive and his judicial functions, seemed to be under an impression that it was unnecessary to take evidence or to proceed according to law. He did not realise that his court was a criminal court, and that he was bound by the Code of Criminal Procedure. It seemed necessary to remind him that, when acting magisterially, he was quite independent of the Cantonment Committee, and that he was not a mere instrument to carry their wishes into effect. The Sessions Judge recommended that the conviction and sentence be reversed, and the fine ordered to be refunded.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the reference, said:—It appears that the Cantonment Magistrate went to the privy complained about, and on his mere view and without taking any evidence fined the dhobie Rs. 50. The Magistrate reports: "He admitted by his complete and absolute silence his guilt, and I at once fined him Rs. 50, or in default eight days' rigorous imprisonment under chapter 3, section 9, Cantonment Act 3 of 1867." We have to remark that the case was a summons case, and therefore the Magistrate was bound to try it in the manner which chapter 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure prescribes. Section 241 says: "The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of summons-cases." These words are imperative. The Magistrate may not set them at naught. He is bound to obey the law. As there has been no trial at all, we set aside the conviction and sentence as illegal and unjust.

AN APPLICATION AGAINST THE SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

IMPERATRIX vs. HEERJI JEENA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Motilal M. Moonshee, on behalf the petitioners, moved for an order to send for the records and proceedings of Dr. Dosabhoy Pestonjee, Honorary First-class Magistrate, Surat, who under section 33 of Bombay Act 6 of 1873, clause 3, found the petitioners guilty of constructing buildings without the permission of the Surat Municipality, and fined them from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 each. After the heavy fire of April last, which destroyed many houses and shops in Surat, some of the occupants of the shops followed their occupations in a portion by protecting themselves and their property from the heat of the sun by a covering of sackcloth, and during the rains by a temporary kutcha shed. For these erections they did not apply for the permission of the Municipality. They were thereupon prosecuted by the order of the Secretary to the Municipality, and fined as above stated. Against the convictions and sentences some of the grocers and others petitioned in appeal to the High Court on the ground that the Secretary had no power to institute the proceedings, and that for such temporary and kutcha buildings as had been put up, the permission of the Municipality was not required.

Their lordships directed that the record and proceedings be sent for, and that notice be given to the Surat Municipality.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

It is now settled that the meeting will open on the 3rd instead of the 2nd December, the date originally intended. In addition to the new matches mentioned in our former notice, we hear that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught gives a prize for a Judging Distance Competition, proficiency in which is such a necessary qualification for a good shot to be of service in the field. H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar gives Rs. 150 for the Nawanagar Stakes, to be competed for by the Native Army. The members of the Bombay Civil Service, through Colonel Propert, of the Poona Volunteers, have kindly presented two handsome cups, value about Rs. 400, for the British and Native Army respectively. Major Parker-Jervis, A. A. G. for Musketry, and Honorary Secretary, gives a new prize of a silver cup for an officers' revolver competition at a moving target. Strong inducements are offered, not only to the crack shots, but also to selected teams, for competition in collective firing, which is daily becoming of more importance, and to excel in which individual skill is most essential. Well supported by subscriptions and coming off at a cool and dry season, there seems to be every prospect of the meeting being a thoroughly successful one.

The Woking Crematorium, which has just been finished, is situated in a peaceful and picturesque corner, about a couple of miles from the great cemetery. Up to the present only about 91 bodies have been cremated; but the numbers are increasing, and the prejudice against body-burning is gradually being removed.

A ray of humour occasionally enlivens the dull debates of the New Zealand Parliaments. They were discussing the estimates the other day, and an hon. member rose to complain that the inspector of the establishments for the insane actually enjoyed a larger salary than the Premier of the colony. "If," he said, "the Inspector of Asylums gets so much for looking after only a few lunatics, the Premier should certainly get a great deal more for looking after this House."

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 24th September 1889 are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—No rain. Weather sultry. River Kotri on 23rd, 13¾ feet against 12 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Standing kharif crops in good condition. Harvesting commenced in places in Keti Bandar, Mirpur Batoro and Sujaval. Ploughing for rabi not yet completed in Sujaval, Mirpur Batoro, Dadu, Kotri and Jerruck. Except in Kotri, cattle are in fair condition. Kukai crabs doing some damage in Shahbandar and rats in Sujaval and Shahbandar. Locusts in 11 talukas doing damage in all except Sehwan and Johi.

Shikarpur.—Standing crops flourishing. Rabi preparations commenced. Locusts in 10 talukas, damaging crops and trees. Cattle healthy.

Hyderabad.—Locusts in 12 talukas destroying kharif crops. Kharif reaping commenced in 3 talukas. Rabi operations in progress. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Prices steady.

Upper Sindh Frontier.—Canal water wanted for crops. Locusts causing damage in all talukas.

Ahmedabad.—Rain throughout the district except at Dholera; maximum 1 inch 94 cents at Dholka, minimum 14 cents at Viramgam. Standing crops doing well. More rain wanted for rice. Reaping of bajri has commenced in some talukas. Locusts have committed serious damage in some villages of Sanand.

Panch Mahals.—Rain 36 cents; more wanted for rice.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district; maximum at Nadiad 2 inches 18 cents, minimum at A'nand 4 cents. Rain at Kaira 61 cents, total 40 inches 63 cents. Standing crops good. More rain required for rice, except in Kapadvanj and Nadiad Talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Broach.—Heat abnormal. Slight rain throughout the district; maximum 1 inch 48 cents at Vagra, minimum 17 cents at Anklesvar; more rain needed for rice in Jambusar and Anklesvar talukas. Cutting of bajri commenced in Jambusar taluka. Condition of standing crops good. Preparations for rabi commenced in Amod taluka. Agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Fair rain throughout the district; maximum 3 inches 32 cents at Jalalpor, minimum 31 cents at Mandvi; total maximum 66 inches 22 cents at Pardi, minimum 30 inches 50 cents at Chorasi; more rain wanted for rice crops. Weeding in progress in some talukas. Standing crops fair. Agricultural stock healthy.

Khandesh.—Partial rain in the district; maximum in Navapur 1 inch and 18 cents, minimum in Jalgaon 1 cent: more rain required. Condition of agricultural stock improving. Standing crops in good condition generally. Locusts reported to have passed through taluka Chopda, but no damage caused. No marked fluctuations in the prices of food-grains.

Nasik—Rain during the week at Nasik 93 cents, total 17 inches 47 cents; in the district maximum 3 inches 72 cents at Kalvan, minimum 23 cents at Malegaon. Crops revived by the late rain. Prospects much improved. Preparations for rabi sowing in progress. Condition of cattle improving. Want of fodder less felt than before.

Colaba (Bombay.)—Rain 10 cents on 23rd; total to date 63 inches 50 cents, being 3 inches 27 cents below average. Abnormal temperature rose from 1o warm on 18th to 5o warm by 22nd, fell to 2o warm on 23rd, and was 3o warm on 24th. Vapour in air normal on 18th and 17th, afterwards excessive. Abnormal wind from east on 18th and 19th, from north-west on 22nd. wind normal on all other days. Thunder and lightning on 18th; lightning from 19th to 22nd.

Thana.—Rain 1 inch 45 cents, total 92 inches 92 cents; more wanted. State of crops good. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 23rd September 1889.)—Rain 68 cents; total 78 inches 69 cents. Condition of crops fair. More rain wanted.

Ratnagiri.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 12 inches 43 cents at Vengurla, minimum 1 inch 8 cents at Dapoli. At Ratnagiri 2 inches 45 cents. Total 97 inches 50 cents. Crops good.

Poona.—Good rain throughout the district; maximum 6 inches and 85 cents in Poona City and minimum 43 cents in petha Baramati. Kharif crops doing well. Sowing of rabi commenced in Sirur and Bhimthadi talukas. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder in Indapur and Purandhar talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Good timely rain; maximum Parner 3 inches 40 cents, minimum Shevgaon 81 cents. Rabi sowing mostly commenced. Kharif crops in good condition wherever standing. Prospects of fodder improved.

Sholapur.—Rain general; maximum 6 inches 28 cents at Karmala, minimum 1 inch 35 cents at Sangola. Standing kharif crops benefited by the opportune fall of rain. Mug being reaped in Barsi and Madha. Rabi sowing in progress in all the talukas except Barsi. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water is sufficient in all the talukas. Prices of food-grain falling. Weather cloudy and warm.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 66 cents, total 28 inches 32 cents. In other talukas maximum Khanapur 4 inches 85 cents, minimum Tasgaon 1 inch 13 cents. Rainfall general and beneficial to standing crops. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain general; maximum Bijapur 5 inches 27 cents, minimum Indi 22 cents. Kharif crops good. Rabi sowing in progress. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 1 inch 81 cents, total 40 inches 80 cents. Rain throughout the district. Kharif crops benefited. Sowing of rabi in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain general and normal: fall for week 1 inch 58 cents, for season 20 inches 36 cents. Early crops benefited. Paddy crops middling. Late sowing in progress. Fodder scarce in Nargund and Mundargi pethas. Signs of more rain.

Kanara.—Heavy rain throughout district. Rice crop in ear.

Rajkot.—Rain 43 cents, total 24 inches 48 cents. Kharif crops good. Agricultural stock in good condition. Appearance of locusts reported in Morvi, Malia, Virpur and Porbandar, but no serious damage done anywhere.

Wadhwan.—Rain 75 cents, total 20 inches 56 cents. Late rains have lessened the number of insects damaging crops. Crops good.

Baroda.—No rain during week. Standing crops in good condition. Probable outturn of bajri and kodra 16 annas, of rice 14 annas. Agricultural stock fair.

General Remarks.—Rain during week throughout Presidency. Proper and standing crops benefited by it. Total fall still insufficient in parts of Gujarat, Khandesh, Thana and Kolaba. Standing crops damaged by locusts, crabs and rats in parts of Karachi and locusts in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier and Ahmedabad. Crops otherwise good. Reaping of early and sowing of late crops progressing in several districts. Probable outturn of early crops in Baroda from 14 to 16 annas. Fodder scarce in parts of Poona and Dharwar.

The American *Boot and Shoe Recorder* is responsible for the following story:—A young couple, well known in Leavenworth, Kas., made a contract to be married on Saturday evening, the ceremony to occur in the show window of a Delaware Street shoe merchant, who agreed to furnish the contracting parties their shoes for the next five years for the exhibition. Fully 2,000 people collected in the streets to witness the performance, but at the last moment the bride weakened, and the pair took train for Atchison, where it is presumed they were married at the house of a friend.

The Queen of Madagascar has just celebrated the annual function of taking her State bath. A solemn procession was formed, headed by attendants bearing water for the bath, materials for the fire to heat it, towel, soap, perfumes, and various appurtenances of the toilet. The fire was kindled under the bath in a tent gorgeously decorated, and when it was sufficiently heated prayers were said, a salvo of artillery was fired, and drums beaten while the Queen was going through the ceremony. At the end of a few minutes her Majesty reappeared, gorgeously arrayed and wearing all the Crown jewels.

A new version of the "Rape of the Lock" has just been enacted in the neighbourhood of that most unromantic of spots, a Paris "omnibus bureau." An evening or two ago a couple of policemen in plain clothes observed a well-dressed and gentlemanly individual, and noticed that he flitted about in a very suspicious way among the people who were standing in a group waiting to take their places in the different 'buses. A good-looking girl, with abundant tresses braided into a neat and longish pigtail who was with her father and mother, appeared to attract the particular attention of this mysterious personage. All at once he brushed against her, and the two policemen ran up and asked her if her pocket had been picked. The maiden, surprised at the question, replied in the negative; but, putting her hand to her head, she exclaimed that she had lost her hair. The thief was caught with the pigtail in his possession. Conducted to the nearest station he appeared much confused when questioned as to the motive which led him to deprive the innocent maiden of her pigtail. This led the police to search his rooms, and some splendid specimens of hair of all shades and hues were found. It is suspected that the man may be a monomaniac, and he is to be examined by the doctors.

MORAL TRAINING IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Mr. P. C. Mozoomdar was desired to make a few suggestions in view of the recent resolution of Government on moral training. He wrote a note and submitted it, of which the following is the substance. Now that the resolution itself has been published, the suggestions made in view of it may also be placed before the public:—

The problem of moral training involves the whole future of the education of Indian youth, both from a social and political stand-point. The results of the present system of discipline in schools and colleges are generally admitted to be undesirable. The resolution of the Government of India, in the Home Department, dated the 31st of December 1887, deals with the question very fully, but from a point of view, to which exception might be here and there taken by persons who are in constant personal intercourse with Hindu society.

It is necessary in the beginning to have definite ideas as to what the subject of moral education ought to include. The late education commission virtually define it as "a right influence on the manners, the conduct, and the character of children." The Government resolution bases its recommendations almost entirely upon this definition. I am afraid the definition is somewhat vague, and does not clearly state the object of moral training. Because among other uncertainties on the subject there is always this that the notions about conduct and manners vary greatly in diverse times and countries, especially amongst European and Eastern races; that the bodily and mental constitution of these races is not the same, and that the training of youth, though uniform in some respects, must everywhere be adapted to natural, local, and historical peculiarities. The great question just now is what is to serve as the right model of manners and conduct to the instructed youth of India? Reflecting upon the present surroundings of Indian society, the need of thoroughly remodelling it, the great changes through which it is passing, the conservative traditions of its past, and the utter unknowableness of its future, it is essential that very careful ideas of moral training and the discipline of conduct should form the basis of all efforts in that direction, whether on the part of Government or that of private individuals. European models, excellent as they are, will, I am afraid, not answer exactly, and if thoughtlessly adopted may do more harm than good. But of this more anon. The most noticeable feature in the present state of things is the fearful tendency towards the loosening of all authoritative restraint upon the minds of the young. There was a time within my own remembrance when the great object of Government education, in the judgment of such eminent men as Lord Macaulay and Dr. Alexander Duff, was the overthrow of popular religious ideas, and the rules of caste. Without directly aiming at such an object, English education has very successfuly accomplished it. But the accomplishment has been an exceedingly mixed benefit. Because the overthrow of authority in one department of life has produced an irreverence for authority in all other departments, and without the loyal acceptance of authority as a principal, no social organization of any kind can endure. To my mind, therefore, the initial object of all moral training ought to be the re-establishment of genuine honor for all natural authority, social, moral, political, as well as religious.

I define moral education as teaching the young the elementary principles of social well-being, moral conduct, obedience to the laws of the country and reverence for the commandments of God. The authority of parents, teachers, elders, and wise men in all pursuits of life; the authority of elementary moral laws, such as truth, temperance, chastity, courage, self-control; the authority of Government and its appointed representatives; the authority of the universal teachings of religion as the laws of God, all enter within my definition. I consider good manners, manly conduct, practical wisdom, pious life, and social order to be the results of such moral training.

The methods to be adopted for this kind of training, I venture to suggest, ought not to be exclusively European. In European countries, behind the discipline of public schools, there is a vast and well-defined moral influence exercised by the unanimous opinion of society, there is the sturdy healthful tone of character which the young man receives from his home, every public school of any importance has its own code of honor, and there are besides the unmistakeable teachings of a powerful national religion. In this country such influences being all but absent, and steadily on the wane, the discipline of educational institutions must so far as practicable, include all kinds of discipline. Government will have to take in hand, while it undertakes to instruct our youth, the formation of their entire character. (This suggestion perhaps sounds patriarchical, but in the present case I feel it will be practical.) Hence the methods of moral training in Indian schools should, to a large extent, be indigenous as well as imported. Indigenous methods need not necessarily be ancient methods, or technically religious methods. Every province has its local manners and ideas, which may very well, if adopted, popularise the training of youth, and make it the instrument of a moral and, at the same time, a national life. The old Elphinstone College of Bombay, which I believe has always been accompanied by a boarding institution, furnished at one time an example of what good discipline in an Indian Government College might be. The first batch of Bombay graduates trained in habits of Mahrathi simplicity and orthodox vigor, were always distinguished by their studious habits, personal bearing, national traits, and ascetic correctness of private character. The late lamented Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narain Mandlik was a principal representative of that class. Perhaps this has helped to perpetuate some of the old-fashioned usages which strike an outsider as strange survivals, but on the whole the moral effect is very good. Unfortunately the same thing cannot be said of the first fruits of Government Education in Bengal. This may be perhaps for the reason that in Bengal we were not a nation in the sense the Mahrattas were, or that the education given was conducted on purely European methods, and produced not unoften the caricature of European imperfections. The method in Bengal has indeed exorcised the educated people from a great many evil customs, but the effect, it is to be feared, has not been morally very exalting. In other provinces public education has been comparatively a recent experiment, and the results are, therefore, somewhat uncertain. The manners and ideas of the people are in a more pliable condition, and warrant a steadier application of fresh methods and fresh ideas.

The most important matter in this connection is the kind and character of text-books which it is proposed to introduce. So far as one is able to judge from experience, abstract teaching on morality is apt to produce very little effect upon the minds of the young, at least, in this country. The various proposals, therefore, of compiling moral texts offer to my mind no practical solution of the difficulty. On the contrary, as these texts are meant to be taken principally from the writings of European authors, the teaching must necessarily be of a foreign character, and foreign teaching, combined with abstract teaching, will add to the difficulty instead of relieving it. The text-books now in general use are full of excellent moral precepts, and if mere didactic teaching could produce the results desired, there would scarcely be much occasion to compile fresh texts to secure that object. These books have been found insufficient, not because there is any lack of theoretic morality in them, but because abstract teaching of any kind, in itself, has little practical power in changing the conduct of the young. The Indian mind, it needs scarcely be pointed out, is intensely emotional and imaginative in its structure; there is in it a large amount of natural faith; it is very susceptible of moral influences, but the influences must come through the emotions. The figurative, imaginative, and awe-inspiring utterances in which moral precepts are set forth in oriental books have a much greater effect upon the Hindu mind than the cold, logical speculations of western moralists. For the same reason, history and biography, especially Indian history and Indian biography have much greater practical value than aphorisms and essays or even compilations from foreign history. Deeds and examples affect the mind of youth everywhere, but nowhere so much as in India, where the doers of good deeds and posessors of virtue are generally invested with a mystical semi-divine glow. The present reaction, on the whole a healthy and natural reaction, on behalf of national literature, national models, and national heroes, also favours the view of teaching Indian youth from Indian examples. On the subject of text-books, therefore, I have no hesitation to recommend that a compilation of teachings from oriental scriptures and celebrated books of the East, as well as from European books of course be published, and that the lives and teachings of eminent Indians, chiefly of the present age, and partly of the past, should form the peculiar feature of that compilation.

It is scarcely necessary after saying all this to point out that though text-books in this limited sense be a valuable agency, they are by no means an all-sufficient agency of moral teaching. Personal influence in shaping character is always more important. The examples of eminent virtue in Hindu society, both in present and past times, are traceable to the personal influence of great and good teachers. I, therefore, very earnestly wish that the best men in Indian society, either inside or outside the limits of the educational service (I would give the preference to outside influences) should be invited and encouraged to communicate with the pupils of all Government colleges and schools to persuade them to have a liking for upright and virtuous courses of life. After school hours the students might be very profitably entertained with undenominational lectures, unobjectionable recreations, and unsectarian practices of simple universal religion. I know in saying this I would seem to trespass into the forbidden limits of the Government principle of religious neutrality, but as both the report of the education commission and the Government resolution under notice have dealt with this principle in an unusually liberal spirit, and as the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal and some of the principals of our provincial colleges have freely permitted me to lecture their students on simple religious subjects, I may take the liberty to point out that this principle of neutrality, which has so often been misinterpreted and misapplied, should be taken to mean nothing more than a strict non-interference in denominational principles and dogmatic teachings, and a habitual impartiality to all creeds, together with a positive inculcation of general truths which form the substance of all faiths alike.

There is another important matter to which I would briefly draw notice. It is not perhaps generally known what amount of mischievous influence is exercised by bad books, both in English and in the vernaculars, which students greedily read in their leisure hours. Such reading operates on the mind much more speedily and effectively than the most virtuous of text books. May I suggest, therefore, that the teachers and professors of Government institutions, as well as the managers of boarding houses and hostels, should be instructed to exercise a strict control over the private reading of the students under their care. I would venture to suggest that as much encouragement as possible should be given to the composition and publication of good books in English and in the vernaculars, in the vernaculars specially, the perusal of which may form a reasonable and wholesome recreation for young men in their leisure hours.

The Government resolution points out the supreme advantages of specially training a competent staff of teachers, to take the place of the present mode of employing school masters at haphazard, only on account of the cheapness of their pay. The resolution proposes the establishment of training colleges for teachers. This will always mean a great outlay of money. But that is not the only difficulty. Who are the people that will teach the teachers? I confess I have misgivings about the plan of importing English trainers for preparing Indian school masters. English head masters and English professors have not been unfamiliar objects in the public schools of this country. Their ability and learning have never been questioned, but whether and how far they have been able to raise the moral standard of the education they have imparted admits of grave doubt. In view of these difficulties may it not be better that for the present a system of close supervision of the moral conduct of of teachers be laid down and strictly followed, both in the ordinary schools and the Normal schools already established everywhere? If teachers, professors, and principals of all Government institutions could be encouraged to form associations, both in the towns and in the mofussil, with the object of discussing such moral subjects as affect the welfare of their pupils, it will be profitable perhaps to themselves and to the young people under them.

In conclusion, I beg to point out the advantage of calling into existence a permanent committee in connection with the subject of moral training. The committee ought to be strong and independent, consisting of educational officers, representative citizens, and partly of men with avowed religious principles, and their chief work should be to make suggestions and devise means to carry into effect the principles that are, or may be arrived at with a veiw to introduce a system of moral training into the educational institutions of the country, and for the supervision and control of the conduct, both of teachers and of the pupils in their charge.

TRAGIC END TO A ROMANTIC STORY.

A case which had a romantic beginning had just tragically ended at Newport, Isle of Wight. Some eighteen years ago Miss Frances Hind, belonging to a good Guernsey family, became deeply enamoured of her father's coachman, Joseph Yelf, with whom she decided to elope. Marriage without breaking the law was impossible, as Yelf was already wedded, but separated from his wife. Miss Hind, however, cast in her lot with him, and up till Saturday, 31st ult., they lived happily together, the lady having private means, and they were regarded in the district as a married couple. There are seven children, and one of these, an intelligent girl, aged 11 years, was sent by its mother to a chemist's shop in the town for three pennyworth of rat poison, the child being warned not to tell her father, who had gone out for an hour. Having obtained the packet of poison, Miss Hind proceeded upstairs, and here, on Yelf's return, he found her lying on the bed quite dead. At the inquest held on Monday, it was stated that deceased was about 48 years of age, had lately been troubling about certain accusations of trifling thefts against one of her daughters, who was apprenticed to the dressmaking business, and in connection with which charges it was stated an action at law had been instituted by the parents. This was the only source of worry the deceased seemed to have, but proof was given of two relatives being insane when they died. The packet of poison which the deceased took contained one and a half grains of strychnine, a doze which the doctor said would quickly cause death. The jury, while returning a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind, directed the coroner to censure the chemist's manager for supplying poison to children, which he accordingly did.

Senhor Joao Manoel J. D'Amorim, ex-Governor of Quilimane, took over his new post last week, as Governor of Damaun, in room of Senhor Godinho, who has left for Europe preparatory to his assuming the Governorship of Quilimane, where he has been transferred to.

With the approach of autumn rumours are again reviving of the Amir's early return to Kabul, but absolutely nothing is really known of His Highness's intentions. The fact would seem to be that he has no one he can really trust to make his deputy in a position so important as that of the Governorship of Afghan Turkistan. There are two sides to the policy of proscription, remarks the *Pioneer*, and the Amir is now experiencing the inconvenience of having removed or driven into exile every man of any position or influence in the country. Possibly his son and heir, Habibulla, may be sent to the charge of the province when the Amir returns to his capital.

A native paper, ever heedful of sayings and incidents pointing to danger to British rule in India, and, therefore, the importance of conciliating the native (of Bengal), with much satisfaction and dark meaning, reproduces a story from a medical journal to the effect that Russia is endeavouring to "undermine British influence in India by means of well-trained and discreet medical ladies, sent here on the plea of giving professional aid to Indian women. The *Indian Mirror* says that the *Medical Press* "very pertinently" raises a voice of warning; in order, of course, that we should prepare against any attempt to undermine. Now, this fashion of alarming is somewhat pitiful, besides being monotonous; and it is very clear that the native of India, properly so considered—which does not necessarily mean the educated native of Bengal—is too appreciative of British rule to cause any misgiving; and as regards the educated native of Bengal, he is perhaps more than anybody else convinced of his blessings—in the way of abusing his Governors with impunity—to wish for the inconveniences of Russian intoleration. It would not do for that native to recognise this: but it would save much absurd and seneless writing if he did.

We are glad to see that the proposal to abolish Army paymasters for British troops in India, does not entail the transfer of further financial responsibilities to company officers, observes the *Civil and Military Gazette*. They have already quite enough work to do in connection with their professional duties, and to saddle them with a portion of the duties devolving on regimental paymasters would be a very unwise policy. However, we hear that there is no fear of this being the case, as the reform contemplates the paymaster's duties being performed by a captain or subaltern, seconded for that purpose. In the place of this seconded officer, an extra subaltern will be appointed; and there may be, therefore, a small saving effected by the difference between the pay of this extra subaltern and that of a paymaster—minus the increased allowances that will be given to the seconded officer. Beyond this slight economy, we do not see the advantage of the proposed system. For our own part, we would rather have military financial matters managed by a trained man than by one pitchforked into the work, say, for a period of five years.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON IRISH QUESTIONS.

Mr. Chamberlain presided recently at the annual meeting of the Grand Council of the Liberal Unionist Association, which was held in the Town Hall, Birmingham. Mr. Chamberlain, in opening the proceedings, described the objects and mode of organization of the Liberal Unionist Association. It was founded, he said, on two leading principles as a political organization. In the first instance, it was to be popular. The first principle was that they were anxious to enlist as large a proportion as possible of those who agreed with them in the work of the party in the control of its organization. The second principle was that the fullest independence should be allowed to the local and ward committees. They had, in fact, adopted a scheme of federal Home Rule. The Association was formed in May, 1888, and the number of members of the ward committees registered on the books of the Association amounted to 5,406, and the Grand Committee numbered 2,000 to 2,500, whilst the income of the Central Association amounted to £800 a year. Though this was unexampled, he yet looked for greater results in the future. Turning to matters of Imperial interest Mr. Chamberlain said it must strike the impartial observer that during the past session the question of Home Rule had receded into the background, and though Ireland had had her fair share of the attention of the Legislature, she had not been permitted to block the way nor to divert attention from subjects of interest to English and Scotch constituencies. The tactics of "the old Parliamentary hand" had completely broken down. They were based on the assumption that the administration of Ireland would be a failure under the present Government and that disorder and anarchy would induce the British public to make a complete surrender to the Parnellites' demand; and also they assumed that a Tory Government would of necessity be reactionary, and that, therefore, the alliance with the Liberal Unionists could not be successfully maintained. Both anticipations had been falsified. The administration of Ireland had been remarkably successful, and she had not for years been so peaceful and prosperous as at the present time under "the bloody and brutal coercion" of Mr. Balfour. Less than 100 people were subject to short terms of imprisonment, and the country had been released from the baneful effect of agitation. At home and abroad the Government had maintained the honour and interests of the country, and their policy had been prudent and progressive. (Applause.) He did not hesitate to say that the Government and the Unionist alliance was stronger than when it was first agreed upon three years ago. Could any member of the Opposition say as much for their party and their alliance? They had at the present moment a divided leadership and distracted counsels. They had as many programmes as there were individuals amongst them. (Laughter.) They were like a wrecked crew on a raft in mid-ocean, and every man was trying to rig a jurymast and to fix his own ragged pocket-handkerchief in the hope of catching a gust of popular favour. (Laughter and applause.) It was only the Storeys and the Labouchères who had gained anything out of the condition of disorganization, to which the party had been reduced by a mistaken policy. What did the modern Gladstonians, the Girondists of our revolution, the Morleys, Whitbreads, and Rathbones say, and how long were they going to allow the Jacobins to lead them? The Unionist party had a policy which they were not afraid to avow and defend, and the English Nihilists had a policy—a policy of destruction and anarchy—and they were not ashamed to defend it. But would the modern Gladstonians formulate a policy and allow the country to judge between them? He wished they would join the Liberal Unionists in carrying out the old Liberal policy, and in endeavouring to settle the vexed Irish question on the old Liberal lines. (No.) The Government were endeavouring to deal with the vexed question of university education in Ireland, and to meet the exceptional poverty in various parts of Ireland with measures for industrial development. Why should not the modern Gladstonians accept such a policy proposed by a Unionist Government and supported by a Unionist party? They had been taunted with having no policy but coercion, but they had bided their time, and having restored the supremacy of the law they could turn with confidence to remedial legislation. (Applause.) The land question was the most urgent problem with which they had to deal. They had now to deal with a struggle between two classes of owners of the land, between tenants who owned the improvements and good-will and the landlord who owned the freehold. If a scheme could be proposed, and he ventured to say a scheme was possible, and would be proposed by which this desirable result could be secured without risk to the British taxpayer, or with a limited risk, then he thought all parties were pledged by their public utterances to give such a proposal a favourable reception. He wished to see these questions raised above the level of party strife. (Applause.) He, therefore, proposed that instead of the Government introducing a Bill by which they must stake their existence, they should submit their proposals to Parliament in the shape of resolutions, and invite a free and frank discussion from all quarters of the House—(applause)—and afterwards bring in a Bill embodying the general opinion of the House elicited in the discussion. The next question was Local Government in Ireland, and though he was not disposed to under-estimate those objections he would like to point out that if the land question were settled there would no longer be a bitter social strife in Ireland, and the minority need be in no fear of its liberties and its property. He would suggest, however, that appeal should be had to a high judicial tribunal, and if any local authority refused to obey the decrees of such a court it should be declared to be in contempt, and thereupon its powers should pass to their hands. He hoped, with such guarantees against abuse, the Government might see their way to accompany their land proposal in the next session of Parliament with proposals for local government. He hoped this, because he desired equality of privilege as between Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom. As to the question of higher education in Ireland, that was a very thorny and difficult question. By common consent the land and local government questions came before that of education. He did not feel competent to discuss the question at any length, because the Government proposals were not definitely before them. Mr. Balfour said the Government desired to give satisfaction to the reasonable demands of the Roman Catholics in this matter. He was surprised to find a cry of alarm from two Scotch Home Rulers, for if Mr. Gladstone's scheme of a separate Parliament for Ireland had been carried that Parliament would have created an Irish Catholic University within six months of its establishment. The Scotch also enjoyed a system of denominational education which left them very little ground of complaint. As to denominational education in any other part of the United Kingdom, though he did not like denominational education any more now than when he was a member of the National Education League, he was bound to admit that if higher education in this country or Scotland could be shown to be denominational and supported by the State, a fair and just claim could be set up for equality of treatment by the majority of the population in Ireland. (Applause.) If Protestants were not willing to surrender denominational endowments in this country, he did not see how they could in common fairness object to Catholics who demanded denominational endowments in Ireland. Mr. Chamberlain concluded by saying they objected to Dublin Parliament, because they believed it would lead to separation and civil war, and he contended that, historically and geographically, the connection between the two countries could never be severed. They must not allow sacreligious hands to be laid on the great edifice of our union and our strength. (Applause.)

Colonel Grant, Acting Judge of Hyderabad has been allowed three months' leave.

The arrangements are now in train for the extension of the Military Works Department to the whole of India at an early date. The Government of India are in communication with the local authorities of Madras, Bombay, Burma, and the Central Provinces, who have hitherto executed their own works regarding the details of the transfer. It seems obviously right, observes an upcountry paper, that the same central authority, which has all the real initiative and responsibility of getting works sanctioned and settling their design, should have the control also of their execution.

To the uninitiated, says a contemporary, it might seem that the tent problem was not a very difficult one, and yet a record of the care and thought bestowed upon it by our military authorities would fill a volume. The search for the best tent—the one best adapted to the conditions of the service—has been carried on for years, and only recently have any very good results been obtained. The two main qualities that are looked for in a service tent are strength and lightness. It must stand wear and tear well, and it must pack into the smallest dimensions. A report on the subject is now under consideration, and the importance of the proposals that are advanced may be inferred from the fact that they will make a difference of one-third of the total transport required in the field.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

It is stated that Mrs. Langtry, in less than six years, has amassed over £60,000, the greater part of which money has been invested in land-property in the United States.

***

The present Emperor of Russia is, like Mr. Gladstone, an ardent amateur wood-chopper. His Imperial Majesty generally spends at least one hour a day at this exercise. Mr. Gladstone's favourite tree for felling is the Spanish chesnut.

***

The King of Greece is said to grumble in a quiet manner at the poor pay which he receives for his services from Greece. He has really a smaller income than any other European sovereign, his salary only amounting to £40,000 per annum.

***

Edna Lyall was born at Brighton, but now resides at Eastbourne, where, unhappily, she leads the life of an invalid. Miss Bayley, to give her her true name, confesses to be an erratic worker, having but little time to devote to writing; yet it must be admitted that she gets through a fair quantity of "copy" from time to time.

***

Mr. John Maddison Morton, the author of "Box and Cox," whose benefit is announced to take place in October next, is now an inmate of the Charterhouse. "Box and Cox," it is said, brought in its lucky writer altogether some £7,000, but latterly Mr. Morton found himself with his occupation gone. He is now but "a poor brother of the Charterhouse," but he looks at life with the eyes of a philosopher, and is fairly happy in his haven of rest.

***

The American practice of describing people with photographic accuracy of detail seems to be making headway in the Colonies. Here is an example from a Sydney society journal:—"Lady Norman, wife of the Governor of Queensland, is the daughter of Teignmouth Sandys, the well-known Indian civilian. She is of medium height, good figure, sallow complexion, big mouth, prominent teeth, and dark eyes—altogether an ugly face, which, however, is made very pleasant to look upon by considerable charm of expression. She is over forty (40) years of age, and has three children. In manner she is simple and unaffected. She has a partiality from sombre hues in dress and decoration."

***

Who, I am asked, writes the *Pall Mall*, is the reckless psychological mystery known variously, as the "Jubilee Juggins" and the "Jubilee Plunger," Mr. Benzon? With a countenance so suggestive of one of less-admired Jewish types, and with so scornful an attitude towards "the Hebrews," he surely must be a Jew—by descent at least? Even so. His father was a Mr. Schlesinger—a brother of Mr. Martin Schlesinger, who resided chiefly in France, and died about twenty years ago, of Mr. Henry Schlesinger, and I understand, of the Mr. Sebastian Schlesinger, whose beautiful wife was painted by Sir Everett Millais in 1876, and exhibited on the Academy walls in that year. The Mr. Schlesinger who begat the "Plunger" changed his name to Benzon and joined the eminent firm of "Messrs. Naylor, Vickers & Co.," the metal merchants and brokers. In due time the house became Naylor, Benzon & Co.—a name by which it is still known—and so vast and successful were its operations that one share of it, a quarter of a million sterling, became the "plunger's" by inheritance. None of these little matters Mr. Benzon mentions in his book. It is surely selfish of the hero of the hour to withhold from his admiring family the chance of basking in the reflected glory of his fame.

***

It is all very well (observes Madge in *Truth*) for the butterflies of society to be up late and going about enjoying themselves, for they can rest when they wish. But, then there are all the thousands of people who are employed at theatres and operas, as well as in the house and stables. These have to be up in the morning at an early hour, and about their business. The sleepy lady's-maid, who waits till the small hours to undress her mistress, has to bring her cup of tea at eight or before the next morning. The horses have to be rubbed down and fed before the coachman can go to bed after fetching his employer's home at two or three o'clock, but he has to have his master's horse ready for his early ride all the same. The footman who waits up to open the door, and put out the lights when the family has retired secures some three or four hours' sleep and probably thinks himself unusually lucky if he gets five. It is all wrong, Amy, even down to the horses themselves, taken out at such unnatural hours. But who will set it right? Who will bell the cat?

***

Another of the glories of Paris has departed. Thackerey, when in Paris, constantly went to the old Cafe Veron. There he had laid down for his own special use a quantity of London porter. Few people knew of this and fewer cared, so the porter remained in the cellar. An evening or two ago two English journalists and a naval officer had the honour of drinking the last two pints of Thackeray's porter, with the best imitation of a porterhouse steak to be obtained in France. The bottles bore the dust of years and the old-fashioned round label, "Genuine London Porter." The liquor, we are informed, was nectar fit for the gods. The memory of the importer was respectfully drunk by the consumers. Last year saw the end of the marvellous 1830 Scotch whisky bought by a former proprietor of the Cafe de Londres. He bought it in 1867 to sell to visitors. Somehow or other it was overlooked. During the war of 1870 it was hidden far below the ground of the cellar, and thus escaped both Prussian and Communist connoisseurs. Some journalists, however, got scent of it, had it unearthed, and now it lives only in happy memory.

***

M. Maurice Dudevant, whose decease is announced, was the son of the famous George Sand, and was endowed with some of his mother's ability. He wrote several novels and theatrical charades. None of them, probably, are much read in England—though one, "Miss Mary," has an English heroine—but some of the novels are likely to survive for a time. Altogether M. Dudevant was a very fair example of the truth of the doctrine of heredity.

***

A curious incident, unfortunately or perhaps fortunately enough just before the commencement of a fresh provincial tour, has happened to the name of Madame Marie Roze. The dusky King of the Sedangs, now in Paris, has deposed his former Queen, and has by Royal edict, wedded a certain Marie Rose (with an "s"), who, of course, is not related to Mdme. Roze (with a "z"), that lady being happily married to Mr. Henry Mapleson. The edict, which has given the prima donna an unwitting and unwelcome reclame, runs as follows, the translation being made from the document signed by His Majesty:—"In the interests of my people I have need of a Queen who can reside in my country. My first wife, who resides in Paris, cannot quit France. Therefore, by a decree, dated Paris, May 5, I have pronounced my divorce, and by another decree of May 6, dated from Peleiagra, capital of the Sedangs, I have ordered my subjects to hail as Queen Marie Rose, Countess of Iberio, whom I take as my lawful wife." The husbands of Paris are now alleged to be envious of a barbaric king who can so easily renounce the bonds of wedlock.

***

Jethro Tull, the father of British agriculture, matriculated (we are told in the *Times*) at St John's College, Oxford, but left the University without taking his degree. Probably it was in revenge for this failure that he invented an improved form of plough.

***

Wilkie Collins, whose death occurred this week, has been described as "a short man, with stooping shoulders, and tiny hands and feet, with a bright pleasant face, looking out of a forest of light gray, almost white hair." It is related that dining one evening with a friend, he spoke of the difficulty of imagining a place or character, which had not its original in real life. After he had described the house in Armadale, a gentleman called upon him and upbraided him for putting his residence into print. The description was exact, although Wilkie Collins had never seen the place. He invented a man who was so careful about his food that he weighed it in little scales at table. A gentleman was introduced to Mr. Collins, and said, "You had no right, sir, to caricature me. I weigh my food in little scales, sir! Here they are, sir! I always carry them about with me by advice of my physicians. But is that any reason why I should be held up to ridicule, sir?" In vain Mr. Collins protested that he had never before heard of such a habit.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW
FROM ENGLAND
Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent. *Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science:*

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a ***Beautiful Rose-coloured*** effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.

Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,

Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.

A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.,
Analyst.

SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

Sold Retail by—Messrs TREACHER & Co. Ld.; PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; KEMP & Co., Ld and THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Bombay · BADHAM PILE & Co, Ld., Secunderabad; SYED ABDUL RAZACK & Co., Hyderabad; and by all Chemists, or by the Wholesale Agents H. BALLANTINE & Co., No. 11, Hornby Road, Bombay and 5 Dhurrumtolla, Calcutta.

Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
THE SALT REGL COMPANY, LD.,
WORKS, FLEET STREET, LIVERPOOL.
AND AT 25, LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

☛ **SALT REGAL has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.**

PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!
To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.
USE PICKERING'S BLANCO
FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.



It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

SOLD AT: *Calcutta*—ARMITT & Co.; LEDGER, SMITH & Co.; H. CLARK; J. F. MADAN. *Bombay*—BALLANTINE AND Co.; W. WATSON & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co.; *Allahabad*—H. CLARK; PARTON & Co. *Mussoorie*—FITCH & Co.; H. CLARK. *Meerut*—SPENSER & Co. *Lucknow*—J. O'CONNOR. *Ranikhet*—T. H. PARVOIR. *Naini Tal*—J. O'CONNOR. *Momtfurpore*—J. D. JACKSON.

Wholesale Manufacturers, JOSEPH PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

Can be obtained in large quantities by Canteens, &c., from RICHARD DICKESOY & Co. Export Merchants, Mansell St. London, E.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM. KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart, M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

PEARS'
TRANSPARENT
SOAP.
For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

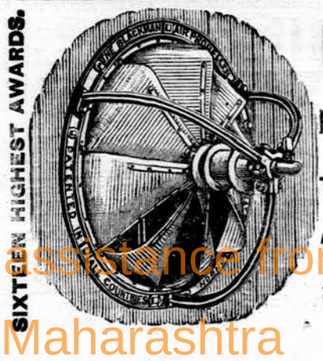
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.
20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



THE BLACKMAN
Air Propeller
For VENTILATING and COOLING Purposes,
Moves Air in any direction at the rate of about 15,000 cubic feet per horse-power per minute.

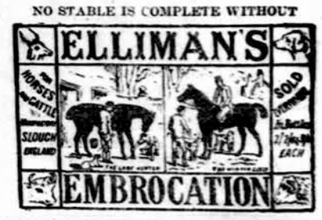
THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH" FOR HAND POWER.

If the necessary data be furnished, we supply free with each Blackman a working tracing of its application, based on wide and successful special experience.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO., LTD., 63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND-GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND.
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1885.
SIRS,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON.
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1880.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain. HARRINGTON.
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

PASTA MACK



TRADE-MARK.

PASTA MACK For Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.* Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm 6/D.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO. SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
BRUISES CHEST COLDS SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. Slough, Eng.

SAFEST DRINK



IN A HOT CLIMATE.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE"
THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING CORSET
TRADE MARK.



EIGHT FIRST MEDALS.

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability. APPROVED by the whole polite world. Over SIX MILLIONS already sold.

To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
W. S. THOMSON & CO., LTD., LONDON, MANUFACTURERS.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. No others are genuine.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1889.
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and invete-rate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1170 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1169 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE
This **Solution** si the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism** and **articular Pains.**
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1168 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestive
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« *This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or ne effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man, and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.* » — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

Paris, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria. Bombay, Kemp & Co.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude. PARIS
Prize £ 660 Paris

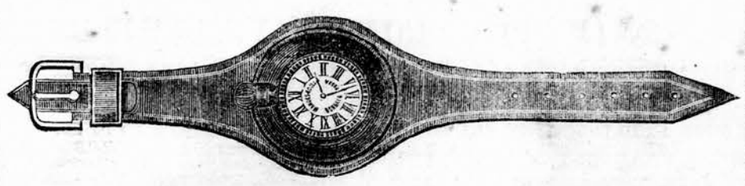
QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"*It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy.*" (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with **IRON**
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S
IRON SYRUP
Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anœmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS POR USE WITH BOTTLE
1245 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecin
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all **Affections** of the **respiratory organs.**
WHOLESALE: COMAR & Ce
28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS
Sold by al Chemists.
Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WRIST WATCHES.

UNLESS the movements are of the best make they cannot be warranted to perform satisfactorily on account of the rough use they are subjected to at Tennis Cricket, Polo, &c. The motion of the arm is too trying to guarantee accurate results from inferior made Watches. The Watches we now have surpass anything we have yet offered to the Public while the straps are lighter and more elegant in appearance.



Nickel Case, with Strap	Rs.	22	8
Silver Case, with Strap	„	42	8
Silver Case, with stout strap	„	47	8
14 Carat gold Case, with strap	„	57	8
18 Carat gold case, with strap	„	97	8

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"THE FAVOURITE POLISHING PPEPARATION."
Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.
GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.
Needham's Polishing Paste
The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.
UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

HAMILTON & CO.,
(OF CALCUTTA),
WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, &c., &c.
Richly Electro-Plated on Best Nickle Silver.

		Old English Pattern.	Fiddle Pattern.	King's Pattern.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Table Spoons...	Per doz.	24	24	30
Dessert „	„	18	18	23
Tea „	„	8	8	14
Table Forks	„	24	24	30
Dessert „	„	18	18	23
Soup Ladles	Each	9	9	11
Sauce „	„	2-4	2-4	2-12
Gravy Spoons	„	5-0	5-0	7
Fish Knives, Pierced and Engraved Blade	„	10	10	11
Butter „	„	2	2	2-12
Sugar Spoons	„	1	1	1-8
Ice Tongs	„	2-12	2-12	3-0
		As.	As.	Rs.
Salt Spoons, Gilt Bowls	„	12	12	1-4
Egg „ „	„	12	12	1-4
Mustard „ „	„	12	12	1-4

These goods can only be supplied at the Prices quoted when Cash accompanies the order.
10 *per Cent. will be added if Credit be given.*

THE NEW PERFUME.



THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S
UNDER the title **"Crab-Apple Blossoms,"** THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this **"Crab-Apple Blossoms"** scent is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*
Chief among the fashionable scents of the season is **"Crab-Apple Blossoms,"** a delicate perfume of the highest quality and fragrance. It is prepared by the CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, of 177, NEW BOND STREET, who have at various times distilled some of the choicest and most favoured perfumes.—*Court Journal.*
SOLD EVERYWHERE, BY ALL PRINCIPAL DEALERS.
CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.
THE CAMPBELL TILE Co
206, Ct PORTLAND St LONDON
SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application
MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND.
DUBLIN. 1872 VIENNA. 1873 PARIS. 1878. MELBOURNE. 1880

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.
PICKERING'S FURNITURE POLISH
Renovates, Hardens, and Maintains the Polish of Old and the New Furniture in its original brilliancy.
Does the Work in Half the Time.
Rapidly Polishes. Works quite dry. Is Odourless, Lasting. Does not mark.
Does the Work with Half the Labour.
NOT AFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR STORAGE.
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers, **J. PICKERING & SONS, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.**
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN READY RECKONER.

CONTENTS.
Indian and English Ready Reckoners; Indian Servants' Wages Tables; Indian and English Income Tables; Marketing Tables; Exchange Tables from 1s. 3½d. the rupee; Values of various Monies; Remittances.

THE MOST USEFUL HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION RELATING TO MONIES, BOTH BRITISH AND INDIAN, EVER PUBLISHED; ALSO A COMPLETE VADE-MECUM, GIVING INDIAN AND UNITED KINGDOM POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH RULES, CUSTOMS DUTIES, STAMP DUTIES, &c., &c.

CONTENTS.
Interest and Discount Tables; Weights and Measures; Postal and Telegraph Information; Indian and United Kingdom Stamp Duties; Customs Duties; Passengers' Baggage; Legal Information; Useful Facts.

Per Copy Rs. 2-8 — Per Copy Rs. 2-8
OF ALL BOOKSELLERS—TRADE AGENTS; EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. **PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,** BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge.


No. 6945

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD REAY,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
LAMPS! LANTERNS!
THE VERY BEST, STORM, AND PUNKAHPROOF.
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.
EVERY IMPROVEMENT in this line has my constant and best attention, and my Illustrated Catalogues will convince any one that the Assortment I have is UNSURPASSED BY ANY FIRM IN THE WORLD.
VICTORIA BURNERS,
With ball flame and dioptric chimney, in six sizes, viz. :—

Nos.	15	20	25	30	35	45
With	28	45	66	76	120	157 candle power.

As attested by Professor Dr. L. Weber, of the University of Breslau, and Professor Dr. R. Benedict, of the Polytechnicum of Vienna.


No. 2372

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.



We have received a large Consignment of Hunting Saddles, with Buck Skin Seat, from .....Rs. 45 0 to Rs. 50.
Curb Bridles, complete with Bits.....Rs. 14 0
Pelham Bridles with Bit .....Rs. 9 8
A large Selection of Girths, Bits, Stable Brushes, Horse Clothing, Spurs and Stable Requisites, Sundries, Sam Brown Belts, and Military Accoutrements.



Repairs of every description executed in a superior manner.
SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
„ KEMP & Co., Bombay.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—
Lea & Perrins
which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.
"*The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'*"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION
BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. {TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA
{KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

NOTICES.

ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
SOUTHALL'S
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.
ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.
An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."
A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.
MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES, No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.
☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*
SOUTHALL BRAND AND BARCLAY, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Balfgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co. Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co., *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Tennen & Taylor, Bombay; Cooper Madcn & Co. Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld.; Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. J. S. Noble, Bombay *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co. Lahore.

FLOR DE
These very select Indian Cigars are made of choicest Dindigul tobacco, covered with the best Java Leaf.
Three sizes—No. I., No. II., and No. III.
COROMANDEL.
To be obtained from
MR. J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.
COD LIVER EXTRACT in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN of PARIS
VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants",
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.
TRY THEM. Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.—PARIS: MESSRS. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.